WALKER'S

HIBERNIAN MAGAZINE:

OR,

Compendium of Entertaining Knowledge.

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1806.

An elegant Plate from the Romance of the Pyrenees, Chap. XXIV, Page 467, repreſenting VICTORIA entreating COUNT VICENZA to leave her, accompanies this Month's Magazine.

Biographical Memoirs of SIR WILLIAM SIDNEY SMITH, Knight of the Grand Croſs of the Military Swediſh Order of the Sword, and Rear admiral of the Blue in the Service of his Britannic Majeſty. (With a Portrait.)

'He (the grandfather of ſir Sidney) requeſted, in his will, that, while a muſket or a ſhip remained to the country, his children would never embark in trade.'

PUBLIC CHARACTERS, 1798-9.

IF there have occurred many melancholy inſtances of the degeneracy of the deſcendants of illuſtrious men, examples are not wanting of thoſe in whoſe minds the conſideration of anceſtorial worth has been productive of the nobleſt conſequences. It is, indeed, from characters of this deſcription, that the higheſt degree of intellectual and moral exertion may be expected. Notwithſtanding the general inſtability of mortal affairs, and the tranſitory nature of human glory, there has not ſeldom been found, in ſome families, through a brilliant ſucceſſion of years, a ſpecies of hereditary greatneſs; not only a tranſmiſſion, from ſire to ſon, of featural reſemblance, but a tranſfuſion of the ſame ſpirit—a generation, as it were, of perſonal habits, feelings, and views—a diſpoſition for the ſame purſuits, and qualifications for the ſame atchievements. When Elijah has aſcended, the mantle has fallen on Eliſha.

'The French nobility,' ſays one of his anceſtors, in a letter to the father of the ſubject of the preſent biography, 'are compelled to deliver up their ſwords when they become merchants or traders. The rule (he adds) is a wiſe one. Nothing ſo degrades the ſpirit of a gentleman, nothing ſo deſtroys the conſcious pride which is its very root, as commerce.' Theſe ſentiments appear to have made a laſting impreſſion on the reflection of the perſon to whom they were paternally addreſſed. He entered early into the military ſervice of his country; and he has lived to behold, in his immediate offſpring, the realization of thoſe honours to which his family had uniformly aſpired.*

William

NOTE.

* *Captain Smith (the father of ſir Sidney) accompanied lord Sackville, as his aid de-camp, in the war of 1756, but quitted the ſervice on the termination of the court-martial held reſpecting the conduct of his noble friend at Minden. He afterwards,*

William Sidney Smith, the eldeſt ſon* of Charles Smith, by Mary, daughter of Pinkney Wilkinſon, eſq. an opulent merchant, was born in 1764, about four years after their marriage, in the pariſh of St. Ann's, Soho, Weſtminſter. He acquired the rudiments of an excellent education at Tunbridge ſchool, under the ſuperintendance of the celebrated Viceſſimus Knox. Being removed to Bath, when about nine years old, he was placed under the tuition of mr. Morgan of that city. He commenced his maritime career in 1777.

As it ſeems difficult to aſcertain the exact time of its occurrence, the reader is here preſented with the following memorable paſſage in ſir Sidney's life, from pages 154-5 of the *Northern Summer*:—'Sir Sidney,' obſerves mr. Carr, in that work, 'forming one of my favourite heroes, I will run the hazard of being blamed for deviating from my narrative a little, and for detaining the reader an extra moment, to relate a ſingular prepoſſeſſion he felt, when a youth, of his fame, and the theatre of his future glory, which has juſt occurred to my memory. Being ſent, ſome years ſince, on ſhore upon the Iriſh coaſt, with a brother officer who is now holding a deſervedly high ſituation in the ſervice, to look for ſome deſerters from their ſhip, after a long fatiguing and fruitleſs purſuit, they halted at a little inn to refreſh themſelves: having dined, ſir Sidney on a ſudden became ſilent, and ſeemed loſt in meditation: 'My dirk for your thoughts,' exclaimed his friend, gently tapping him on the ſhoulder, 'what project, Sidney, has got poſſeſſion of you now?' 'My good fellow,' replied the young warrior, his expreſſive countenance brightning as he ſpoke, 'you will, no doubt, ſuppoſe me a little diſordered in my mind; but I have been thinking that, before twelve years ſhall have rolled over my head, I ſhall make the Britiſh arms triumphant in the holy land!' We need not knock at the cabinet door of St. Cloud, to know how ſplendidly this prediction was verified.'

There ſeems no reaſon either to queſtion the authenticity of this anecdote, or to doubt the exiſtence of the preſentiment it exhibits. No man ever yet attained any real eſtimation and eminence in ſociety, who did not, at ſome moments of his life, *feel* in himſelf confident of the diſtinction to which he was deſtined. It was the character of true magnanimity to anticipate its own elevation.

Shortly after his entering into the navy, our hero was removed to the Sandwich, commanded by captain Young. Previouſly, however, to his actual embarkation under that officer, he had completed a courſe of maritime ſtudies, and, in conformity with the indulgencies and allowances then made, was for ſome time rated as belonging to the ſervice. He was rapidly promoted. From the Alcide, of 74 guns, wherein he was raiſed, in 1780, to the rank of fifth lieutenant, he was advanced to that of commander of the Fury, a ſloop of 18 guns, on the Jamaica ſtation; and (May the 7th, 1783) again raiſed to the higher ſtation of poſt captain, by commiſſion, appointing him to the Nemeſis, a frigate of 28 guns.

Ardent and enterpriſing in the higheſt degree, a ſtate of inactivity muſt, more than any other, ſeem moſt inſupportable to the ſubject of this narrative. Peace having been concluded among the belligerent powers, and the Nemeſis, after a ſhort interval, being conſequently ordered to England, where ſhe was, on her arrival, put out of commiſſion and diſmantled, captain

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wards obtained a place in the royal houſehold. He has ſince retired, in a vigorous and happy old age, to a villa, near Dover, built and fitted up under his own directions. It was in this retirement that captain Smith had the happineſs to receive, by expreſs from the admiralty, the intelligence of ſir Sidney having eſcaped from impriſonment in France, and arrived ſafe in London, in May, 1798.

* *He has one brother, mr. Spencer Smith, who formerly held a diplomatic ſituation at the Ottoman court.*

tain Smith, contemplating the proſpect of a rupture between Sweden and Ruſſia, in 1788, obtained permiſſion to enter into the ſervice of the former. This war, it will be recollected, commenced, with an attempt on the part of the Swediſh admiral, to deſtroy the Ruſſian fleet in its own harbour.—The duke of Sudermania, ambitious of creating for his country that naval preponderancy which her ſituation authoriſed, willingly accepted the offers of foreign officers, eſpecially Britiſh, to enter into his fleets. To his friends, indeed, he was accuſtomed to lament, that, while Sweden abounded in naval facilities, in whatſoever was requiſite to the building or ſupplies of ſhipping, theſe reſources had exiſted wholly uſeleſs, except as they were ſuffered to contribute eſſentially to the ſtrength of other maritime countries.

Towards, therefore, the latter end of April, 1790, the grand fleet of Sweden, conſiſting of twenty-three ſhips of the line, and eighteen frigates, under the command of the duke of Sudermania, ſailed for Carlſcrona, in the province of Smaland: his real views were, the capture of Revel, in which port a diviſion of the Ruſſian fleet was then riding at anchor, and, of courſe, the deſtruction of that force. Secure in the imagination that, from the ſtormy temperament of the northern ſeas, the duke could not continue on their coaſts, the Ruſſians, by thus neglecting the means of defence, enabled him (May 13, 1791), to enter the port of Revel, and in a great meaſure execute his purpoſe.—'The duke of Sudermania,' ſaid ſir Sidney Smith, ſpeaking of this engagement, 'is almoſt the only man alive who in the midſt of a battle knows what he is about: he knows how to wait for his purpoſe, and therefore will ſeldom miſs it.'—The king (Guſtavus the third), now aſſumed the command of the Swediſh fleet.

It was neceſſary that the Swedes ſhould think of returning to their own ports. During theſe tranſactions, however, the Cronſtadt diviſion of the Ruſſian ſquadrons had ſailed to the aſſiſtance of their comrades at Revel: the Ruſſians being thus between the Swediſh navy and its ports, ſeized a narrow paſs, through which their antagoniſts were to proceed in the now commenced retreat. In this predicament, the Swediſh ſovereign had recourſe to the advice of a council of war. Here ſir Sidney, though preſent, had no right, as a ſtranger, to deliver any opinion. Obſerving, however, the impatience viſible in his looks, 'Let us hear,' ſaid Guſtavus, 'what this Engliſhman adviſes.' The Swedes having approached the paſs, the Ruſſian fleet formed, at this juncture, two lines upon each ſide of the ſtreight.—Sir Sidney adviſed the forcing of the ſtreights; a meaſure executed with ſuch felicity, that the Swedes regained their ports without any conſiderable loſs.

Scarcely had the king re-entered his own ports, and made a ſucceſsful attempt to arreſt the further progreſs of his opponents, when the prince of Naſſau, admiral of the Cronſtadt diviſion, advanced (June the 9th) towards the Swediſh ſhores, in line of battle.—'A battle,' ſaid ſir Sidney, 'equally offered by one party and accepted by the other, contrary to all the rules of war, was fought, as it commenced, rather in the ſpirit of chivalry than according to any rules of naval tactics!' It terminated in a complete victory on the part of the Swedes,

Upon this happy reſult, the king ordered all the officers to be introduced to him, one by one. Guſtavus took each of them by the hand, and diſmiſſed him by the words—'Sir, you are a brave man.' When, at length, he addreſſed ſir Sidney Smith—'Sir,' ſaid he, 'you are an *Engliſhman*.' The victory being quickly followed by a pacification, ſir Sidney returned from his foreign ſervice.

It was for his conduct during theſe hoſtilities that Guſtavus* conferred on ſir

NOTE.

* 'The friendſhip and confidence,' obſerves mr. Carr, whoſe Northern Tour we have already quoted, 'with which

fir Sidney Smith the grand crofs of the Swedifh order of the fword. In a letter, written by Guftavus, to our prefent fovereign, accompanying the honourable infignia, 'We have returned your majefty,' fays the former, 'what we had borrowed for our ufe during the late war, and what, had it been lefs valuable, we fhould have endeavoured to have retained. Captain Smith is an officer whom we fhall long remember with gratitude.' Sir Sidney had the gratification of being inveſted with the grand crofs, and other infignia of the order, by the hands of his Britannic majefty, at S. James's palace.

(To be continued.)

Iſland of Capri.

To the Editor.

SIR,

IF the following account of the iſland of Capri, which has been lately captured by the Britiſh arms under the gallant fir Sydney Smith, be thought ſufficiently intereſting for your magazine, it is much at your ſervice.

Capri, anciently Capreæ, is an iſland of the Mediterranean, ſituate about three Italian miles from the coaſt of Naples, and is about eight miles in circumference. It is extremely mountainous, inſomuch, that its coaſts are almoſt inacceſſible, yet ſome parts of it are very fertile. On the caſtern ſummit of the iſland are cliffs of ſtupendous altitude, which overhang the channel, that ſeparates it from Cape Campanella, anciently called Promontorium Athenæum, or Minervæ. Capri is famous in hiſtory as a place frequently viſited by the emperor Auguſtus, both for health and recreation — It is alſo celebrated for being the

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which Guſtavus the Third, of Sweden, honoured the heroic ſir Sidney Smith, is well known. The king firſt conceived an attachment for him, from the reſemblance which he thought, and which he frequently was heard to obſerve, exiſted between the face of the hero of Acre and that of Charles the twelfth.

retreat of Tiberius, who in the iſland gave himſelf up to indolence, intemperance, and the moſt groſs debaucheries. In this retirement he ſpent the greater part of ten years, ſecluded from the world, and wallowing in the greateſt brutalities; the detail of which has been tranſmitted by many authors of undoubted credit, and the obſcene ſculptures and medals, which have been dug up in almoſt every corner of the iſland, ſufficiently prove the truth of theſe abominable practices. On the ſite of his ſummer palace now ſtands the hermitage of Santa Maria, commanding a moſt enchanting proſpect; and in order to vary his pleaſures, and to enjoy the advantages as well as to avoid the inconveniences of each revolving ſeaſon, Tiberius built twelve villas in different ſituations, dedicated to the twelve gods, of ſome of which the ruins are ſtill to be ſeen.

At the palace of La Marina, Tiberius had a winter reſidence; where columns and other fragments of architecture, ſcattered on the land, remain as memorials of its ſplendour. A ſemicolumn reſts of net work, the *opus reticulatum* of Vitruvius, raiſed againſt the cliff, ſeems to have been a part of the theatre, and the conduit that ſupplied the palace with water ſtill remains. The ruins ſtretch far into the ſea, which has now reclaimed the territory from which it had formerly been expelled by terraces and piers. Here the ſoil is extremely rich, and compoſed of divers layers, a deep ſtratum of good mould covering a yellow hole, and under which is found a ſtone ſimilar to the tufa of the volcanic hills round Naples. The palace was built with this ſtone, but in the abutments and back walls are inſerted large pieces of lava, in a rough ſtate of torrefaction, like that of the cruſt of Veſuvius ſtreams when cooled: yet the upper rocks of Capri are univerſally calcareous, and homogeneal with the ſtrata of the Sorrentine Mountains, of which they appear to have been a part till ſplit aſunder, and caſt off by an earth-quake that buried the intermediate grounds in the ſea.

ſea. Theſe lower tracts in Capri have probably been thrown up by fire in the midſt of lime ſtone mountains, in the ſame manner as the plain of Sorrento.

The odium attached to the memory of Tiberius proved fatal to his favourite abode; for ſcarcely was his death proclaimed at Rome, but the ſenate, in deteſtation of the beaſtly vices of the emperor, iſſued orders for the demolition of every fabric he had raiſed on the iſland; and by way of puniſhment, converted it into a ſtate priſon. To its inhoſpitable rocks were baniſhed the wife and children of Commodus, and ſoon after they became ſtained with the blood of theſe females.

In the middle ages Capri became an appendage of the Amalfitan republic, and after the downfall of that ſtate, it belonged to the duchy of Naples.—About a ſtone's throw from the ſouth ſide of this iſland are two or three pointed rocks, the 'Scopuli Sirenum,' mentioned by Virgil and Ovid in their deſcription of the voyage of Eneas.

Dion Caſſius ſays, that this iſland was wild and barren before the Cæſars took it under their protection; at this day a large portion of its ſurface is impracticable to be cultivated, but every ſpot, that will admit the hoe, is induſtriouſly tilled and richly laden with the choiceſt productions of agriculture.—The principal town bears the ſame name with the iſland, and is ſeated in a narrow, low, but delightful and fertile ſpot of land, between two rugged eminences, which form the extremities of the iſland, and appear at a diſtance, by its cupolas and buildings, to be a conſiderable place, but on a nearer approach, it diwindles into a village. It is the ſee of a biſhop.

Capri abounds ſo much with various birds of paſſage, and more eſpecially with quails, that the greater part of the income of the biſhop ariſes from the taking of theſe, and hunting other game, and the iſland has been ſometimes denominated 'The biſhopric of quails.' Swinburne, in his travels informs us, that even in bad years the number of quails caught in this iſland amounts to 12,000, and in good years to more than 60,000. This author has the following obſervation relating to Capri:—'This iſle re unites ſuch a variety of beauties and advantages that it is matter of wonder why ſo few of our miſanthropic countrymen reſort to it; a man of an indolent philoſophic caſt would here be ſuited with a ſcene for meditation and ſolitary enjoyments; the temperature of the air and the excellence of the fruits would ſecure his health; and the delightful ſcenery around him would diſpel his cares, and give an even cheerful flow to his ſpirits.' I am, ſir,

Your's, &c. J. S. H.

Puff's Letter of Introduction.

Mr. Editor

THE following letter was, by a witty friend of ours, *literally put into the mouth* of a *hare*, which he ſent as a preſent to a lady; and, as it may vie with moſt compoſitions of the kind in eaſy humour, I doubt not you will readily inſert it in your next. I ſhall only obſerve, that wit, when it thus relaxes itſelf into harmleſs merriment, has a thouſand charms, which it wants when it is employed in biting irony and ſarcaſm; and, as it would be well if all ſportſmen would, ſometimes, put themſelves in the place of hares and partridges, and try to think a little of their feelings, ſo it would be happy for us honeſt, ſimple dogs, if the *Nimrods* amongſt the wits would not make quite ſo free with *their licenſes*, but would check a little their ardour for ſporting, and, whenever they have no game to give away, take care not to *make game* of their friends.

Your's, truly, S.

Tueſday, February 18, 1806.

My *good* Madam,

I am but juſt come up, with three of my *poor brothers*, from the *country*, where we were *born* and *bred*, and have *lived* all our *lives*, amuſing ourſelves with *running about* in the *fields*, or enjoying ourſelves in a pleaſant *ſeat*; till a *pack* of impudent *hounds* came into the neighbourhood, and ſeemed to think

think all our family *fair game*: so that we were so ill used, that many of us were absolutely *run down*, and *hunted* to *death*, and those who got off by a *hair* breath 'scape were *waylaid* and *shot at* by gangs of *assassins* with *fire arms*. I have very little to *say* for *myself* by way of introduction, being naturally of a *shy* and rather '*melancholy*' disposition; more remarkable for *listening* than for *talking* and making a *noise*; my *ears* being much *longer* than my *tongue*, though the gentlemen who has sent me to you is pretty well known for *his* talkativeness. But notwithstanding he has been so kind as to endeavour to introduce me to *dinner* at your house, what he said of you has *rather alarmed* my natural *timidity*. He whispered me, that you have, *sometimes*, rather a *queer way* of *treating* your *friends*, and told me he should not be surprised, if, after *receiving* me with great *politeness*, and *stuffing* me *well*, and calling me *very pleasant at table*, you were, for your own pleasure, to *roast* me, and *eat me up*, and *make game* of me, before all the *ladies*, who will be *picking* and *nibbling* at me; and so I should soon be completely *dished*, and positively *torn to pieces* among *you all*. I trust, however, to your *kindness*, not to bring any *pet fancy puppies* to *meet* me, as I have suffered so much from that *yelping race*, that I have quite a horror of the *young dogs*, and it is *death* to *me* to *meet* them; unless I can *run away*, which I am afraid is not *so much* in my power, *lately*, as it *used* to be, when I was at my *mother's*.

I believe *good* madam, that you have had very *close connexions*, with several of my *relations*, before now; particularly the *young master Lovereels*, who used to come frequently to *town* to see you, and though they were all *hair brained* brats, you *introduced* them to your acquaintances, and *stuffed* them, and *jugged* them, and gave them *wine* and *currant jelly*, and put *nice new coats* upon their *backs*; and you even went so far as to say, (I mention this *privately*, as I don't want to make *mischief*,) that you were *very fond* of them *indeed*, and you seemed ready to *eat them up!!!* They must have all *loved you very much*, for NOT ONE of them EVER CAME BACK AGAIN. I have no doubt, that with their accustomed goodness, you will *treat me* with a similar degree of *kindness*, and that I shall find '*many friends*' at your house. You will excuse me for expressing myself, as well as I can, in my poor way, I am no great *writer*, nor *orator neither*; and you may rely on the best reward in the power of,

good madam,

Your *long eared*
Whiskered,
Four legged,
And *devoted* servant,
PUSS.

Free.—B******Y.

To the Editor.

SIR,

THE following sentences were put to paper by a set of fancy fair ones, in the presence of their husbands, whom, forsooth, they accuse of having adopted since their marriage a phraseology different from that which they used when lovers. If you think this female production not altogether unworthy of a place in your valuable miscellany, your inserting it will oblige several of your constant readers, and particularly

BENEDICK.

The Lover. You do every thing well, madam.

Husband. My dear, you don't seem to me to know how to do any thing.

Lover. How well you look to day—indeed you are charming in any dress.

Husband. How frightful you are. I wish you would put on your clothes a little more becomingly.

Lover. That's a pretty cap. How elegant is your taste.

Husband. That hideous hat! My dear, you never will learn to dress yourself.

Lover. What pretty sentiments—how well you express yourself on every subject.

Husband. You know not how to talk

talk on any ſubject as you ought to do, therefore, pray hold your tongue.

Lover. Let me know your opinion, my dear madam: it ſhall ever guide me.

Huſband. What does it ſignify, my dear, what you ſay on the ſubject; I never conſult women.

Lover. How neatly you carve that fowl; it is a pleaſure to ſee you.

Huſband. How awkward you are! the meat grows cold before you can cut it up; and, after all, it is done in ſuch a manner, that I cannot eat it.

Lover. I am ſo concerned to ſee you indiſpoſed; can I offer nothing that will be of ſervice to you, madam?

Huſband. It is all your own fault, my dear, that you have got this cold; you never take care of yourſelf.

R. S.

Character of George Faulkner, the celebrated Iriſh Printer. (From Cumberland's Memoirs of his own Life,) juſt Publiſhed.

I HAD more than once the amuſement of dining at the houſe of that moſt ſingular being George Faulkner, where I found myſelf in a company ſo miſcellaneouſly and whimſically claſſed, that it looked more like a fortuitous concourſe of oddities, jumbled together from all ranks, orders, and deſcriptions, than the effect of invitation and deſign. Deſcription muſt fall ſhort in the attempt to convey any ſketch of that eccentric being to thoſe who have not read him in the notes of Jephſon, or ſeen him in the mimicry of Foote, who, in his portraits of Faulkner, found the only ſitter whom his extravagant pencil could not caricature; for he had a ſolemn intrepidity of egotiſm, and a daring contempt of abſurdity that fairly outfaced imitation, and like Garrick's Ode on Shakeſpear, which Johnſon ſaid 'defied criticiſm,' ſo did George, in the original ſpirit of his own buffoonery, defy caricature. He never deigned to join in the laugh he had raiſed, nor ſeemed to have a feeling of the ridicule he had provoked; at the ſame time that he was pre-eminently the butt and buffoon of the company, he could find openings and opportunities for hits of retaliation which were ſuch left handed thruſts as few could parry; nobody could foreſee where they would fall, nobody of courſe was fore-armed; and as there was in his calculation but one ſuper-eminent character in the kingdom of Ireland, and he the printer of the Dublin Journal, rank was no ſhield againſt George's arrows, which flew where he liſted, and fixed or miſſed as chance directed, he cared not about conſequences. He gave good meat and excellent claret in abundance. I ſate at his table once from dinner till two in the morning, whilſt George ſwallowed immenſe potations with one ſolitary ſodden ſtrawberry at the bottom of the glaſs, which he ſaid was recommended to him by his doctor for its cooling properties.—He never loſt his recollection or equilibrium the whole time, and was in excellent foolery. It was a ſingular coincidence that there was a perſon in company who had received his reprieve at the gallows, and the very judge who had paſſed ſentence of death upon him; but this did not in the leaſt diſturb the harmony of the ſociety, nor embarraſs any human creature preſent. All went off perfectly ſmooth; and George, adverting to an original portrait of dean Swift which hung in his room, told us abundance of excellent and intereſting anecdotes of the dean and himſelf, with minute preciſion, and importance irreſiſtibly ludicrous. There was alſo a portrait of his late lady, mrs. Faulkner, which either made the painter or George a liar, for it was frightfully ugly; whilſt he ſwore ſhe was the moſt divine object in the creation. In the mean time, he took credit to himſelf for a few deviations in point of gallantry, and aſſerted that he broke his leg in flying from the fury of an enraged huſband; whilſt Foote conſtantly maintained that he fell down an area with a tray of meat upon his ſhoulder, when he was journeyman to a butcher. I believe neither of them ſpoke the truth. George proſecuted Foote for libelling him on the ſtage of Dublin: his coun-

ſel,

ſel, the prime ſerjeant, compared him to Socrates, and his libeller to Ariſtophanes, and this I believe was all George got by his courſe of law; but he was told he had the beſt of the bargain in the compariſon, and ſate down contented under the ſhadow of his laurels. In proceſs of time he became an alderman: I paid my court to him in that character, but I thought he was rather marred than mended by his dignity. George was grave and ſentimental; and ſentiment and gravity ſate as ill upon George as a gown and ſquare cap would upon a monkey.

Spaniſh Colony of Caraccas in South America.

THIS colony, the preſent ſcene of Miranda's expedition, is divided into the provinces of Venezuela, Maracaïbo, Varinas, Guiana, Cumana, and the iſle of Margarita. The mountains of Caraccas are covered with wood fit for ſhip-building and for every other purpoſe; and they contain ſome gold mines, though of little value, which were at one time worked, but have been long ſince abandoned. There is a copper mine in the province of Venezuela, from which a ſmall quantity of excellent copper is annually extracted. It is uſed by the planters in their ſugar-works, in preference to iron, on account of its cheapneſs. The pearl-fiſhery at the iſle of Margarita, which firſt attracted the Spaniards to this coaſt, had been long ſince abandoned; and it is ſaid that pearls are no longer to be found there. Bay ſalt is gathered in great abundance, and of excellent quality, in many places along the coaſt of Venezuela. Near Araya there is a mine of rock ſalt, which might be worked to great advantage were it not for the royal monopoly which prevents any one from trading in ſalt except the king. Agriculture is at a low ebb in Caraccas.

Since the revolt of the blacks in St. Domingo, the importation of ſlaves into Caraccas has been prohibited, for religious ſcruples have prevented the Spaniards from engaging in the ſlave trade, but by means of caſuiſtry and ſubterfuge, they have reconciled their conſciences to the lawfulneſs of purchaſing ſlaves, when brought by other nations. From 1791 to 1804, not a ſingle negro was brought into Caraccas; but in 1805, permiſſion was granted to two merchants to import each, 1500 negroes into the colony.

There is no branch of cultivation to which ſuch attention is paid in Caraccas, as that of *cacao*. The cultivation of *indigo* was not introduced into Caraccas till 1774, and it has ſince proſpered exceedingly. *Cotton* began to be attended to in Caraccas as an object of exportation in 1782, and the cultivation of it is now conſiderably extended. *Coffee* was neglected as an object of commerce in Caraccas till 1784.—During the late war, many cacao and indigo plantations were given up, and converted into plantations of coffee.—But the whole produce of Caraccas for exportation, in this article, does not yet exceed a million of pounds. It is reckoned that the coffee plantations of Caraccas, give two pounds of coffee to every ſquare foot. The whole of the ſugar is conſumed within the colony, no people being ſo fond of ſweetmeats, or uſe ſuch quantities of ſugar in their food as the Spaniards. It is calculated, that in the province of Venezuela alone, they conſume 40,000 cwt. of cacao a-year, and a much greater quantity of ſugar. Tobacco being an article of royal monopoly, is cultivated in Caraccas as in every other part of Spaniſh America, on account of the king. In addition to theſe branches of commerce, may be mentioned, the immenſe herds of oxen, horſes, ſheep, mules, and deer, which are diſperſed over the plains and vallies of Caraccas. The number of oxen is eſtimated at not leſs than 1,200,000, the horſes at 180,000, and the mules at 90,000.

Caraccas, the ſeat of government, and the capital of the colony, has a population of more than 40,000 ſouls, and enjoys an elevated ſituation, a temperate climate, and a ſalubrious air.—During the rainy ſeaſon, Fahrenheit's thermometer varies from 76° to 52°; and during the dry ſeaſon, from 85° to 69°.

69°. Guayra, the sea-port of Carraccas, is at the distance of five leagues, and is much less healthy than that city; its population is about 6000 souls.

The province of Cumana is extremely fertile. Cumana and Barcelona, its principal sea-ports, are unhealthy, from the badness and inattention of the police, but this evil might easily be remedied. Cumana has a population of 21,000, and Barcelona a population of 14,000 souls,

The following are the exports of Caraccas, for three years, from 1793 to 1796, and from 1797 to 1800, inclusive. The difference shews that either the exports of the colony have been reduced to one half by the war with England, or that the contraband exportation has been greatly increased in the latter period.

	Exports from 1793 to 96.	Exports from 1797 to 1800.
Cacao -	367,819 cwt.	239,162
Indigo -	2,955,963 lb.	793,210
Cotton -	1,498,332 lb.	2,834,254
Coffee -	1,325,584 lb.	1,536,967

In 1796, the whole value of the imports from Spain to Caraccas was estimated at 3,118,811½ dollars, and the import duties came to 281,052 dollars, The exports of the mother country are rated in the custom-house books at no more than 2,098,316 dollars, and the export duties at 138,052 dollars, many vessels having failed without their cargoes, in consequence of the alarm of a war with England.

There has been a contraband trade upon this coast, ever since the colony had any commodities to offer strangers in return for their goods. Before the year 1791, the French colony of St. Domingo had the greatest share of this trade. It is divided, at present, between Jamaica, Curacoa, and Trinidad. Before the breaking out of the war in 1796, between England and Spain, it amounted to 750,000 dollars annually.

A Simile.

A FEW days since, a field-preacher, who had been a printer, observed, in his nasal harangue, 'that youth might be compared to a comma, manhood to a semicolon; old age to a colon: to which death puts a period.'

Journal of a Voyage performed in the Indian Seas, to Madras, Bengal, China, &c. &c. in his Majesty's Ship Caroline, in the Years 1803 4 5, interspersed with short descriptive Sketches of the Present State of the principal Settlements of the India Company — Communicated by an Officer of the Caroline.

ON the 24th of May, 1803, a king's messenger came on board his majesty's ship Caroline, then lying in Cork harbour, bearing the declaration of war against France, and sealed orders, to be opened in a certain latitude.

We immediately got under weigh; and as the winds hung from the S. W. we stood towards the bay of Biscay, putting every thing in readiness to give a warm reception to an enemy in case we should fall in with one, and entertaining sanguine hopes that we should partake of Fortune's favours at so propitious a crisis.

About eleven o'clock at night on the 28th, a vessel suddenly hove in sight, so near that she hailed us in French, requesting to know our longitude. We desired them to heave-to, as we should send a boat on board; but not relishing this answer, he attempted to make off, and we were obliged to fire at him. On the captain's coming on board, he informed us that he was bound from St. Domingo to Bourdeaux, and laden with a cargo of colonial produce. We told him he was now so far out of his reckoning, that he must abandon the idea of prosecuting his voyage, for we were about to send a few tars on board, who would conduct him safe into a British port. The sprightly Frenchman (who had had no previous information of the war, clearly seeing the state of affairs,) repeated the usual consolatory phrase, '*fortune de guerre*,' and facetiously remarked, that 'sure enough he must be confoundedly out of his reckoning,' calling an expressive glance

glance at the implements of war ranged round our decks.

The uncertainty of our deſtination, and our having been fitted out only for channel ſervice, obliged us to adopt as ſtrict a ſyſtem of economy with reſpect to our water as was compatible with the health of the ſhip's company. To effect this the men were not confined to any particular allowance, from a conviction that the idea of limitation in water particularly will excite a kind of thirſt, and an inclination for more than would otherwiſe be required.—At the ſcuttle-but, therefore, every one was at liberty to drink as much as he pleaſed; but no water was ſuffered to be taken from thence except for the expreſs purpoſe of cooking, or for the uſe of the ſick.

We made the iſland of Madeira on the 10th of June, paſſed Teneriffe on the 13th, the Cape de Verd iſlands on the 16th, and the Cape of Good Hope on the 2d of Auguſt. About noon this day we obſerved a veſſel ſtanding to the ſouthward, which we chaced, captured, and found to be a Dutch man-of-war brig, proceeding to Batavia, likewiſe carrying intelligence of the war. About eleven o'clock at night we were agreeably ſurpriſed by another Dutchman, who almoſt fell on board of us: he proved rather better than the firſt, being laden with a good cargo from Batavia to Amſterdam. We diſpatched both veſſels to St. Helena, and proceeded on our voyage.

To enſure ſtrong breezes after paſſing the Cape, we ſteered ſouthward as far as 33 degrees ſouth latitude, in which parallel we ran moſt of our longitude. This was by far the moſt unpleaſant part of our voyage: the weather was dreary and cold, with almoſt conſtant gales of wind from the N. W. and a prodigious ſea right aft, which cauſed the ſhip to roll her gangways in the water. None but thoſe who have experienced it can form a juſt idea of the unpleaſantneſs of running a fortnight or three weeks before the wind with a heavy ſea; the continual agitation prevented every one from receiving good reſt or ſleep during the period. Our daily progreſſion was from 250 to 266 miles a-day, ſteering due eaſt.

Having reached the 17th parallel of eaſt longitude, we ſhaped our courſe to the northward, and left this ſtormy latitude. In the S. E. trades a fine breeze wafted us two hundred miles a day; and on the night of the 4th of September, 1803, we ſaw the fires on the mountains of Ceylon, after a paſſage from England of only one hundred and four days. Without the leaſt preparation for ſo long a voyage, we had not loſt a man by ſickneſs during a run of upwards of thirteen thouſand miles. There did not appear a ſymptom of ſcurvy, which may be accounted for by the diſcipline and cleanlineſs of the ſhip's company. As to anti-ſcorbutics, there were only two or three caſes of lime juice on board the ſhip, and thoſe could be of little conſequence among 264 men. Much, I think, depends, during long voyages, on keeping the men's minds employed in little amuſements and recreations, which are not at all incompatible with good diſcipline. Every fine afternoon the dance was commenced under the half deck or gangways, which was kept up till eight o'clock, diffuſing general exhilaration through the whole crew.

On the morning of the 5th we ſaw land, which proved to be Friar's Hood, a mountain ſo called from the reſemblance which the peak of it bears to a hood; and indeed it hangs over on one ſide in a very curious manner. During the forenoon of the 6th we kept along ſhore, about 2½ miles diſtant, and were not a little delighted with the proſpect, and the fine odour of the woods. The coaſt along this part of Ceylon (eſpecially cloſe to the ſhore,) much reſembles the Engliſh coaſt between Yarmouth and Ipſwich, except that along this beach there appear groves of cocoa-nut trees, interſperſed with Indian huts, or as they are called, bungulows. Behind this the ſcenery is truly romantic; the hills and mountains riſing in the wildeſt order, and in the moſt fantaſtic ſhapes; abrupt precipices, pleaſant vallies, thick groves, towering

cliffs,

cliffs, and lofty mountains, all intermingled in 'regular confuſion,' and cloathed in nature's moſt verdant livery, affording a delightful relief to the eye, fatigued with the dull monotony of a long ſea voyage.

At day light on the 7th we found ourſelves in cloſe with Trincomalee harbour; but as the land breeze was blowing freſh off ſhore, it was mid-day before we anchored in Back Bay. The appearance of this place is very pleaſant from the ſea; the harbour is one of the moſt capacious in the world, and the ſurrounding country is covered with trees of the moſt luxuriant foliage. Flag ſtaff Point, a promontory that projects into the ſea, and ends in a perpendicular precipice, forms a fine contraſt with the ſmooth expanſe of the ocean below. Cloſe to this rock we anchored for a few hours, in order to give intelligence of the war to the ſhips, and then made ſail for Madras.

While paſſing this day in ſight of the Daniſh ſettlement of Tranquebar, we captured a French ſhip in ballaſt, bound to Cochin. She had not had intelligence of the war, though admiral Linois, it ſeems, had been appriſed of this event, as he had made his eſcape from Pondicherry roads ſometime before our arrival.

The only thing that attracted our attention on this coaſt was an aſſemblage of ruins called the Seven Pagodas, which are ſituated on a little hill of ſtone that riſes abruptly on the ſea-ſhore from the ſurrounding plain.—Nothing, however, like ſeven pagodas can be diſtinguiſhed. When viewed with a good glaſs, one or two only appear, apparently riſing from the veſtiges of other buildings, the whole having an antique and venerable caſt. At night the lightning was frequent, and exceedingly vivid over the land: this is generally the caſe during the S. W monſoon.

On the morning of the 8th we came to anchor in Madras roads.

The firſt object that ſtrikes the European on his arrival off Madras is an extenſive, beautiful, and very ſtrong fort, built on the ſea-ſide, and containing handſome ſquares, ſtreets, churches, barracks, and other public buildings. To the right of the fort, and at a little diſtance from the beach, there is a partial view of what is called the Black Town, which takes its name not from the hue of the houſes, but from that of the inhabitants, moſt of whom are people of colour. The town itſelf has a very good appearance, the houſes being built with porticoes and flat roofs, while the chunam gives them a marble look, and adds much to their beauty. From among theſe the Hindoo temples and the ſpires of the Armenian and Portugueſe churches are ſeen ſhooting up to a conſiderable height, and they have altogether a very good effect.

To the right of Black Town, and cloſe to the beach, nearly a mile to the northward of the fort, there is a chain of buildings, which, from their magnificent appearance, might be taken for ſome royal reſidence; yet theſe are nothing more than the cuſtom-houſe and the offices of ſome of the Engliſh merchants. Carrying the eye to the left, or ſouthward of the fort, the government-houſe preſents itſelf near the beach, and about a quarter of a mile from the ſaluting-battery. It is compoſed of two ſeparate buildings, each of which is beautiful in itſelf; but the oblique ſituation in which they appear to ſtand with reſpect to the fort and each other, is a conſiderable drawback from the effect of their perſpective view from the roads.

A little way to the ſouthward of the governor's houſe ſtands the nabob of Arcot's palace, ſo embedded in a grove of trees, that very little of it can be ſeen from the ſea. From hence, for five or ſix miles in every direction, the country is ſtudded with gentlemen's ſeats, called 'garden-houſes,' which, from their marble-like porticoes and colonnades, might at firſt be taken for ſo many Grecian temples.

As ſhips' boats never attempt to land at this place, there are a number of thoſe of the country, called maſſulah-boats, kept by the government to attend

tend on ſuch ſhips as are lying in the roads. There are generally two for the uſe of the men of war to croſs the ſurf to the ſhip's boats, which lie at a grapnel outſide.

The maſſulah-boats are of very rude conſtruction; flat bottomed, high, and the planks ſewed together by a fibrous ſubſtance, which gives the timbers great play while croſſing the ſurf. They are rowed by eight or ten men, who inſtead of common oars, uſe long pieces of bamboo, to the extremities of which are tied ſmall oval pieces of boards.—With one of theſe oars laſhed to the ſtern the boat is ſteered, the man ſtanding upon a little platform or quarter-deck raiſed abaft, before and below which is the ſeat for the paſſengers.—The luggage, &c. is ſtowed on a parcel of bruſhwood that lies in the bottom of the boat, which is generally ſo leaky, that a boy is conſtantly baling out the water. The men are perfectly naked, except a ſmall piece of rag tied round their loins. In pulling towards the ſhore they ſing a ſong, whoſe harſhneſs to the European ear no words can deſcribe.

As the ſurf at this ſettlement is perhaps the greateſt in the world, there ſcarcely paſſes a monſoon without the loſs of ſeveral lives: the ſettlers are therefore very averſe to croſſing it. In common weather there are only two or three diſtinct ſurfs, the outermoſt of which is the largeſt and moſt dangerous; but in bad weather, and eſpecially at the breaking up of the monſoons the ſurf has been known to break as far out as where the ſhips lie at anchor.

It is very intereſting to ſee theſe maſſulah-boats, with the men lying on their oars, on the very verge of the ſurf, waiting and carefully watching, till a very large one has broke cloſe to them, when they immediately pull in with all their might, and with a united concert of vocal muſic that rivals the war-hoop of the American ſavages.—By theſe means they generally contrive to paſs the place where the outer ſurf breaks in the interval between two ſurfs, and then the danger is over.—This however was not the caſe the firſt time we went aſhore, for the maſſulah-men puſhing in too ſoon, a tremendous ſwell took us forward with amazing rapidity, and the inſtant it broke beneath us the boat *broached to*, and we were immediately overwhelmed in the ſurf. When its rage had a little ſubſided, we found the boat nearly full of water, but ſtill on her bottom. Two or three of the men who had been thrown from their ſeats overboard, inſtantly regained them, and fortunately got the boat's head round before the next ſurf overtook us, which otherwiſe muſt have upſet us.

It has been a queſtion whether the greater danger conſiſts in going on ſhore or coming off. I am inclined to think the former is moſt dangerous; though boats are frequently loſt in both operations. In going towards the ſhore, theſe accidents generally happen by the broaching-to of the boat; and in coming off, by a large ſurf curling in over the bow of the boat, and ſwamping or ſtaving her. At theſe periods there are generally catamarans attending the maſſulah-boats, which are frequently the means of ſaving the lives of Europeans, for which they get medals, of which they are not a little proud. This veſſel (if it deſerves that name,) is compoſed merely of three pieces of wood, ten or twelve feet in length, and laſhed together with pieces of rope: the middle piece is the largeſt, and ſomewhat lower in the water than the other two: on this the catamaran-men ſit on their heels. Their paddles are pieces of ſlit bamboo, three or four feet in length; and thus equipped they daſh through the ſurf, which ſometimes upſets the catamaran end over end; but they ſoon mount again, having ſtrings faſtened to the timbers tied round their wriſts, ſo that they can never be thrown to any diſtance.

On reaching the ſhore the ſtranger is embaraſſed by the crouds of dubaſhes, cooleys, ſervants, &c. &c. that ſurround him, exhibiting their certificates, and ſoliciting permiſſion to 'attend on *maſſa*.' If he gets off the

beach

beach in a quarter of an hour, he may think himself fortunate; and as he generally has occasion to repair to the bazars in quest of linen, light clothes, &c. &c. his palankeen is attended by a score fellows, who at each shop wrangle, and often fight about the profits. It is indispensably necessary to have a dubash, who transacts all business in the bazars, &c. and who takes special care that no person but himself shall cheat you, which, though only a negative advantage, is of two evils the least.

We were able at this time of visiting Madras to make but few excursions round the environs of the town; but we were much pleased with the appearance of the garden-houses on the Mount road; and above all, with the gay assemblage of our fair countrywomen, who every evening sported their figures and brilliant equipages while taking the air on this public promenade. We went through curiosity to the nabob's palace, but were denied admittance; there being an order by the governor in council that no European shall attempt to pass into the said palace on pain of being sent to Europe. This punishment (if it may be called one,) we were told was actually inflicted on a gentleman who had the rashness to disobey the order; when some wag wrote in large characters on the palace gate—'*The way to Europe.*'

It seems the present nabob has not much trouble in governing his dominions, the East India company, out of *pure good nature*, having taken the *guidance* entirely on themselves; and to shew their generosity still further, have allowed him a very comfortable salary to live on in his own castle, where they also permit him to have *guards* to attend upon him! Though his power is circumscribed, he is paid every exterior mark of respect; the red flag is hoisted, and he is saluted at the fort when he comes to pay a formal visit. Many stories are told of the ridiculous pride of some of the former nabobs, such as their causing a herald to proclaim every day after dinner, that 'his highness having dined, all other princes, potentates, &c. in the world may now dine as soon as they please!'

In most parts of India, but at Madras particularly, you can never stir out except in a palankeen, or bandy, and the soil being mostly of red sand about this place, the reflection of the sun is dreadful, and *coups de soleil* are very frequently received by walking only from the beach to the Black Town. The palankeen is however a very pleasant conveyance; and with eight bearers, which are generally sufficient, costs about 2½ rupees. or 6s. 6d. per day.

(To be continued occasionally.)

The Tea-Table.

'There are, 'tis true, who tell another tale;
That virtuous ladies envy while they rail.
Such rage without betrays the fire within:
In some close corner of the soul they sin;
Sill hoarding up, most scandalously nice,
Amidst their virtues, a reserve of vice.'

POPE.

BEING invited by a friend some time since to take tea with a few relations and acquaintances, I accordingly went; and, to my great surprise, found the party consisted chiefly of the female sex—and lo! amidst the *fair group*, I espied a *maiden aunt*; and I do assure you, my fair readers, that

'The charms of her youth, if she ever had any,
Were now under total eclipse.'

Nevertheless, she endeavoured to assume *tender years* by her dress; which rendered her truly ridiculous. She sported the *parasol*, the neat *peliſſe*, and the veil (the latter, I assure you, was highly necessary): in fact, at a distance she looked like a miss in her teens.

'Thus

'Thus far in the wilderneſs, bleak and forlorn,
While winter deflowers the year,
All hoary and horrid, I've ſeen an old thorn,
In icicle trappings appear.'

However, we ſhook hands; and after the uſual routine of compliments, we reſumed our ſeats. Being thus placed amidſt ſo many *angels*, I was, I confeſs, obliged to put on my *white ſatin behaviours*, and flattered myſelf I ſhould be highly gratified with the atticiſm of their converſation. We had not been long aſſembled ere the *tea-tackle* made its appearance, and our polite hoſteſs ordered us to *form a circle*, which order was ſoon obeyed; and believe me, before even one cup was drank, thoſe *amuſing good-creatures* began their debate. Neighbours, and even relations, were ſadly talked of, and their characters torn and mangled in a ſhocking manner. One began a ſtory, of which ſhe had only a general knowledge; and, by way of illuſtrating it, filled up the deficiencies of memory by invention; ſo that, in fact, the real truth was ſupplanted by ſlander and falſehood.

'O that the too cenſorious world would learn
This wholeſome rule, and with each other bear!
But woman, as if a foe to her own ſpecies,
Takes pleaſure to report her neighbour's faults,
Judging, with rigour, ev'ry ſmall offence;
And prides herſelf in ſcandal.'

So various and deſultory were the ſubjects on which thoſe females talked, and ſo unintelligibly faſhionable were the many phraſes they uſed, that I cannot forbear here giving a few:—for inſtance, one lady, with great vociferation, aſked another what ſhe thought of the preſent ſtate of the war.—'I'm afraid it will ruin us!' replied the lady. 'I do not think that!' exclaimed the other. 'I'll allow (continued ſhe) it was a pity *mr. Mack* proved a coward; for had he acted as he ought, the Auſtrians and Ruſſians, I am convinced, would have beat the ſingle-fangle *emperor* of the French, and all his miſerable ſet of ragamuffins!' I, perceiving that this lady had emptied her cup, approached her, and with a very polite congee, begged leave to ſet it down.—'Pon my word, ſir, I'm aſhamed to give you trouble!' ſhe replied.—'Be aſſured, ma'am (continued I), it gives me infinite pleaſure.'—'Indeed, ſir, you are very *polite!*'—rejoined the oratorical female.

I had nearly forgot to mention my dear mother was of the party; and ſhe, by way (I preſume) of politeneſs, *hauled* out her ſnuff-box of choice *brown rappee*, charmingly ſcented: it was in courſe handed round; and in a few minutes I was charmingly entertained with a concert of *ſnuffing*, *ſneezing*, *coughing*, and *grunting*: I could compare it to nothing except a drove of ſheep that had got a rot and a cold. Of courſe, next came a diſplay of white handkerchiefs; but I am told to ſhew the handkerchief is not the only object in *taking ſnuff*; but that ſome of our faſhionables uſe the box of high poliſhed metal, that upon opening it, they may have a peep at their own *ſweet pretty faces!* The party, however, in a little time broke up, and we each returned to our reſpective homes; and upon the whole, I was well pleaſed with the diverſity of the party: yet, at the ſame time, I abhor to hear any one wrongly accuſed, and talked of when abſent. Were thoſe *chattering human magpies* (excuſe the appellation) to well conſider the purport of the following lines, they would, I truſt, forbear.

'Good name in man or woman
Is the immediate jewel of their ſouls.
Who ſteals my purſe ſteals traſh: 'tis ſomething, nothing;
'Twas mine, 'tis his, and had been ſlave to thouſands;
But he that ſilches from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed.'

Aug. 11, 1806. S Y.

Death

Death of Mr. Fox. (From the Courier.)

AFTER a tedious illneſs and repeated operations for the dropſy, mr. Fox expired at a quarter before ſix o'clock on Saturday evening, Sept. 13. His diſſolution was without pain or ſtruggle. The frame was quite exhauſted—he died as one ſinking into ſleep.

After the conſultation on Friday, his phyſicians communicated to him about noon the approaching cloſe, and he received the awful communication with his uſual fortitude. He requeſted lord Holland to order meſſengers to the duke of Norfolk, earl of Fitzwilliam, lord John Townſhend and ſir Francis Vincent. Mr. Fox became more and more weak and languid. The night between Friday and Saturday was reſtleſs and uneaſy; and the ſymptoms of an immediate diſſolution appeared.—About three o'clock in the afternoon, his ſtrength not only failed him, but his ſpeech alſo.

The earl of Fitzwilliam arrived at Chiſwick houſe about four o'clock, in conſequence of an expreſs that morning. Mr. Fox could not ſpeak to him, but he ſhook his lordſhip by the hand. He became at laſt completely exhauſted, and at a quarter before ſix o'clock, laid his head gently back in the arms of lord Holland, and breathed his laſt, ſurrounded by all the friends who were dear to him.

Thus at length is announced the death of Charles James Fox: of that eminent ſenator, who, during ſo long a period of party violence and national panic, enjoyed the perſonal partiality of his country in a higher degree than any recorded ſtateſman, whoſe opinions and conduct, under ſimilar circumſtances, had been equally diſtaſteful to it; and who, on the other hand, in a leſs degree than any ſtateſman, of equal, and equally acknowledged talents, poſſeſſed its confidence. By country, we mean the aggregate of thoſe who have definite ſtake in its welfare; the people of Great Britain as diſtinguiſhed from the populace; and by confidence, the diſpoſition to entruſt an individual with the paramount management of its reſources for the increaſe and ſecurity of that welfare.—We fully believe, that this event has been announced by us with a deeper ſenſe of depreſſion, if not with the ſame violence of regret, than even by the ſincereſt of his merely political adherents. We have not been leſs zealous than they in the admiration of his powers in the ſenate; and the additional reaſons of our ſorrow being derived from the preſent ſtate of the national feeling, rather than from our own expectations, and undiſtracted by the hopes and fears and buſtle of party, may be preſumed to act more diſtinctly on our underſtandings, and therefore more ſteadily on our feelings. Far be it from us to repeat the triumphant words of the new miniſters on the death of mr. Pitt, and to affirm of mr. Fox's public friends what they aſſerted of the friends of his great opponent.—No! we look back on the death of mr. Pitt, in reference to the preſent event, only to increaſe the melancholy impreſſion of both by the awful thoughts, that within ſo very ſhort a period our country ſhould have loſt the two men, to whom, as the great eſtabliſhed ſtate-rivals, all parties (for a few individuals can make no exception) had exhibited a clear predominance in talents, political inſight, and the powers of leading and cementing an effective party. It neither beſeems us, or befits the occaſion, to anticipate the judgement of poſterity on the wiſdom of this general feeling; it is ſufficient that it notoriouſly exiſted, and we ſincerely regret the loſs of it, as we ſhould do any loſs that tended to leſſen the national hopes in the preſent moment. Likewiſe, we do not ſee any other man, on whom the ſame ſentiment in the ſame ſtrength is likely to reſt for ſo long a time with ſo little wavering. It has been obſerved of ſeveral great men, that their deaths carried on the works of their lives. The death of lord Nelſon in the arms of victory blew into a yet livelier flame the fire of that heroic ſpirit, in the foſtering of which he had ſo eminently

aſſiſted his great naval compeers.—Gladly would we turn away from the idea, that the death of mr. Fox ſo ſhortly after his attainment of the public power, ſo long withheld from him, and in the very height and heat of men's anxiety concerning the reſult, may additionally depreſs that high tone of national ſelf-confidence, which all his harangues and meaſures had tended to lower, even from his debate concerning the peace of Amiens, as a leader of oppoſition, to the publication of 'the inquiry into the ſtate of the nation,' which is generally believed to contain a faithful ſtatement of the ſum and grounds of his principles, as miniſter. Whether or no theſe ſpeeches and avowals were juſtified by inevitable circumſtances, by the truth of the views which dictated them, and by the neceſſity, even in a political point of view of making the nation ſee the reſults of their former confidence, will properly become the ſubject of future inveſtigation. That a general mood of humiliation has been effected, for the purpoſe of preparing the public mind for the acceptance of terms neceſſary to the attainment of a peace, which the circumſtances of the empire are ſuppoſed imperiouſly to demand, is a fact, the denial of which, we can hardly anticipate, and by no means fear.

But of this hereafter.

We have loſt a great public character, and the higheſt funereal honours, that can be paid to a public character, conſiſt in that deep national intereſt concerning it, which calls forth its fair and free inveſtigation; and the higheſt compliment that can be paid to the individual, is the belief, that his ſpirit, ſtill conſcious of our goings on, would receive delight from any manly and unfactious examinations of his meaſures, that even afforded the chance of preventing injury from the nature or exceſs of principles that influenced them. To confine our expreſſions concerning the deceaſed to panegyric, is an adage, which many wiſe men have not deemed admiſſible, without great limitations, even with regard to the moſt ordinary men; but relatively to men like mr. Fox, it would be a blank contradiction to the leading impulſe of their lives; the honourable paſſion of laſting fame, and the hope, that even when dead, they may be, as though they ſtill lived. In this particular inſtance we poſſeſs a freſh argument from the almoſt continual counteraction between the two great rivals, whoſe loſs we now jointly deplore: for whatever we ſhould be forced to detract from mr. Fox, will moſt often be a debt to juſtice paid to the memory of mr. Pitt, and whatever from the opinions and conduct of mr. Pitt, to the memory of mr Fox.—Poſterity will ultimately decide; and we doubt not but that ſo much of fair eulogy will be left for both, that the names of two men, which the vehement oppoſition of almoſt half a life had linked together, will preſerve that link for ages, ſanctified by joint adminiſtration and love. Themiſtocles and Ariſtides lived hoſtile to each other from an equal love of their country; and their country, under different aſpects, honoured alike the neceſſity of both, and repaid both with equal love.

Monument to Lord Nelſon's Memory.

THE foundation ſtone of the monument to be erected in the green of Glaſgow, to the memory of lord Nelſon, has been laid by ſir John Stuart, of Allanbank, provincial grand maſter of the under ward of Lanarkſhire. In the proceſſion, which we cannot detail, were two naval officers, heading a detachment of ſailors, who had ſerved under lord Nelſon; they carried a model of a ſhip, the union flag, and an enſign, with the following inſcription: '*We fought and conquered under Howe, Jervis, Duncan, and Nelſon.*' Upwards of 80,000 ſpectators witneſſed the ceremony, but all was order and regularity, and not a ſingle accident occurred. At the cloſe of the ceremony, the ſpectators were ſtrongly intereſted by a characteriſtic trait of the ſailors, who ruſhed in, and kneeling, kiſſed the foundation ſtone, with every mark of affectionate regard for their lamented illuſtrious commander.

Romance

Victoria entreating Count Vicenza to leave her

Romance of the Pyrenees. By a Lady.
(Continued from Page 473.)

CHAP. XXVI.

THE ſails again were filled, and flattered in the wind; the ſea and ſeamen were once more in motion, and the veſſel making conſiderable way.—Hippolyto employed by the mariners, was no longer by Victoria's ſide to beguile, by his faſcinating converſation, the inconveniencies of an ill-provided voyage; and beginning to perceive the effect of a thick haze that was coming on, Victoria took the advice of Pedro, and retired to the cabin; whither he accompanied her, and, with a view of amuſing her, ſketched a ſlight outline of his own hiſtory.

'My father,' ſaid he, 'was a reſpectable but unfortunate merchant at Carthagena, where he failed, and ſhortly after died, leaving my widowed mother with ſeven ſmall children (myſelf the eldeſt), with a pittance ſo ſcanty, that ſhe could with difficulty educate and maintain us, and apprentice her boys out as faſt as we attained a proper age for it. I was placed with an eminent ſurgeon; and during my apprenticeſhip I formed an attachment for an amiable and lovely young woman in the neighbourhood, but whom, being poor as myſelf, I loved in ſecret, reſolving that, unleſs fortune ſhould ſmile upon me, I would never ſtrive to inſpire her with a mutual flame, ſince to plunge her into all the difficulties attending wedded poverty would not be to evince a true affection for her.

'By the intereſt of my father's friends I was appointed ſurgeon to a Spaniſh regiment then ſtationed in the Weſt Indies; and the moment I was out of my time I embarked to join my regiment at Hiſpaniola. For ſeven years I continued abroad; during which I viſited various climes, and was ſo ſucceſsful in my profeſſion, experience affording me knowledge which my years muſt have elſe denied me, that, crowned with fame and riches, I returned to my native country at the age of twenty-ſix, when I had the inexpreſſible happineſs of finding my long-loved Iſabella unmarried; who falling ſenſeleſs into her mother's arms at unexpectedly beholding me, I flattered myſelf that I was not diſregarded by her. I was not deceived. I proved a ſucceſsful wooer, we were ſpeedily united, and for one year I was one of the happieſt of mankind.

'I had abroad acquired ſufficient wealth for my Iſabella and myſelf, without further practice in my profeſſion; but my family wanted aſſiſtance: I placed them all in comfort, and continued my profeſſion, from which I derived almoſt increditable advantages.—I juſt wanted a few weeks of being one year the happy huſband of my Iſabella, when, returning from a village in the neighbourhood of Carthagena, where I had been to a patient, I, in a wood through which my road lay, diſcovered a reſpectable looking man extended upon the ground apparently lifeleſs; but, upon examination, found he yet breathed, though his ſkull was fractured, and his body ſeverely bruiſed and wounded in many dangerous places. I had him as quickly as poſſible conveyed to a lodging approximate to my houſe, and attended him with ſuch unremitting care and ſucceſs, that in a few weeks I made a complete cure.

'He appeared to me an intelligent reſpectable man, who, although a little rough in his manners, was by no means inſenſible to my kindneſs. He informed me he was a native of Meſſina, and was maſter of a merchantman, which traded to the Mediterranean, and had now brought a rich freight to Carthagena; that having gone out to ride, to view the ſurrounding country, he had loſt his way, and with his mule, had fallen from a high precipice, at the foot of which I found him; and indeed many people I found at Carthagena knew him as a merchant, who occaſionally traded to the port of St. Barbara. When I judged him able to venture out, I had him to dine every day at my houſe, where he was a witneſs of my domeſtic happineſs; and when ſufficiently recovered to quit Carthagena, he preſented ſome valuable jewels to my Iſabella as tokens of gratitude

titude to us both;—but little did I think how soon the gem of peace was to be wrested from me in return.

'About this period I was sent for to the superior of a neighbouring monastery, whose case had been universally pronounced hopeless. He was the idol of all the devotees in that part of Murcia, and I was promised an immense reward if I restored him to health. I had a favourite sister who was addressed by a worthy, although not affluent, young man, a relation of my Isabella's; and I resolved to give my sister a marriage portion that should make her and her lover comfortable in life, if I accomplished the superior's cure. I was so fortunate as to prove successful; I received the reward, and portioned off my sister. On the evening of this union, when all around me was happy, and innocent mirth reigning, a country lad arrived half breathless at my house to implore my immediately going to the relief of his poor father, who was just seized with a paralytic stroke. It was well known that the calls of humanity were those first attended by me. I therefore instantly accompanied the lad into the suburbs of the town, where, he said, his father lived. I entered with him an humble habitation, and was instantly surrounded by ruffians, who gagged, bound, and placed me in a carriage which moved rapidly away.

'I will not fatigue you, donna, by relating the dreadful horrors which agonised my mind, since you, alas! can now better conceive than I describe them. From the carriage I was conveyed into a ship, where I was fastened down in the hold, and passed my time miserable as despair could make it. At length we came to an anchor; I was blindfolded, conveyed some length of way in a boat, and afterwards supported by men along a rugged path upon terra firma. In short, from the moment I was taken out of the ship, I was not suffered to behold any thing until the bandage was taken off my eyes in don Manuel's parlour, where don Manuel then was, with the wretch whom I had rescued from death. Scarcely need I now tell you, donna, that wretch was Garcias, who presented me to don Manuel, with these never-to-be-forgotten words:

'"This is the skilful surgeon to whom I owe my life; and I am happy in having procured such a valuable acquisition for you, seignor."

'Language can convey no adequate idea of my sensations, or the horrors I endured when the certainty of the calamity of my fate unfolded itself.—It is now eight years since I beheld or heard of my Isabella, or my family; during which period of misery I have ever done my duty in my profession, and still looking forward to the goodness of Providence, which I doubted not, in its own time, would permit my escaping from my dreadful captivity. You cannot———'

Pedro was here dreadfully interrupted by a shout of alarm from aloft; and immediately after Hippolyto appeared in the cabin with a countenance expressive of horror and dismay, which fortitude in vain struggled to conceal. He spoke a few words in a low voice to Pedro, who, turning pale as death, staggered to the seat the shout had called him from. Hippolyto now advancing to Victoria, took her hand in trepidation, and with a broken voice and a look of anxiety for her safety—of more than anxiety, of anguish that shook his very soul—

'Cruel fate, I fear, lady Victoria,' said he, 'has not yet done persecuting you, and there will, alas! ere long, be new demands upon your unexampled fortitude.'

'We are pursued!' cried she in the piercing tone of deep despair: 'we are pursued, and my friends will fall victims to their humanity.'

''Tis true,' replied Hippolyto, 'that a vessel is in chase of us, which from the thick fog, and having no glasses, we perceived not until too late. It may be an Algerine corsair; it may prove our persecutors. Be who it will, we shall not tamely surrender; and I must leave you to go and assist my brave companions in defence of that

treasure

treasure which a deprivation of my life or liberty shall alone wrest from me.'

Words cannot pourtray the situation of Victoria's mind at that moment.—In anguish and despair she looked upon Hippolyto; when gratitude painting in her agitated breast her obligations to him in much more glowing colours than her own personal danger, she suddenly darted by him out of the cabin. But ere she reached the deck, as she intended, Hippolyto overtook her, and, catching her by the hand, demanded, in breathless amazement, whither she was going?

'It is me they seek,' cried she in a tone of animated firmness; 'I will deliver myself into their hands, to save Hippolyto and my other friends.'

'Angelic, generous Victoria!' said he, affected almost to tears, 'they seek us all, and you are the last victim they shall find.' Then, tenderly clasping her in his arms, he, in despite of her struggles, bore her back to the cabin.

'Take care of, support, this angelic being, Pedro,' cried he; 'and as you value your eternal peace, suffer her not upon deck, where the generosity of her feelings would transport her to precipitate herself into destruction, with the delusive hope of saving us, her friends.'

Victoria sobbed convulsively as she sunk into a chair. Hippolyto, rapidly advancing to Pedro, continued—'Take care of her, comfort her, if you love me, Pedro; and should your professional exertions be requisite for any of our brave companions, I doubt not but lady Victoria's humanity will lead her to assist you.' Then turning to her he hastily took her hand, which he pressed to his heart—to his lips.

'Pray for our success,' said he, 'most pure, most exalted of human beings!' He gazed on her for a moment with looks of agonising tenderness and despair; then, as if fearing to trust himself longer there, he darted out of the cabin; when Pedro, with a countenance of hopeless sorrow, began, with a sad heart and trembling hand, to make horrid preparations to assist the wounded, while Victoria devoutly raised her heart and hands in earnest prayers for deliverance.

The tumult upon deck, which had never ceased since the first alarm, now rapidly increased, and soon all the horrors of a sea-fight commenced. The superiority of valour, with desperation added to it, was manifestly upon one side; whilst upon the other was that of treble numbers of men and guns. The din and shock of the ordnance became so powerful, that they sunk our heroine upon her knees, where she fervently implored divine succour, until summoned by Pedro to assist him in dressing the wounds of a seaman who was just brought to him. She sickened at the task, but it was assigned her by gratitude and humanity, and she roused every faculty to perform it as she ought.

The wounded man gave hopes of victory. The intrepid valour of Hippolyto, who was fighting like a lion, he said, would insure it. Exultation and fear bounded through Victoria's heart on this intelligence; but the latter soon reigned solely there. To be foremost in fight was to be first in danger; and although she would have been mortified and disappointed had Hippolyto acted otherwise, her heart sickened at what her reason approved, and, pale, faint, and trembling, she could scarcely perform her task. In a moment more another man was borne down, his arm dreadfully shattered by a splinter.—This was a horrid demand upon Victoria's humanity; yet painful as the effort was, she hesitated not to comply with it.

'This is a shocking wound, my poor friend!' said she tremulously, as she was, by the direction of Pedro, washing the arm.

'Ah!' replied the man, 'but it does not pain me half so much as the one our brave young champion has received does: but unmindful of it, on he fights like a hero, although the whole fury of the enemy is levelled at him.'

'What! is it Hippolyto you mean?

Is Hippolyto wounded?' Victoria in alarm demanded.

'Yes, donna.' (The ſponge fell from her hand.) 'Yes, and they vow to put him to the moſt torturing kind of death, if he does not inſtantly deliver you, ſeignora, up to them.'

Victoria waited to hear no further, and was upon deck before Pedro was aware of her meditating ſuch a raſh deſign; and through firing, ſmoke, and all the horrors and confuſion of battle, ſhe made her way to Hippolyto, whoſe left arm was bleeding copiouſly, and who was ſurrounded by a party of ruffians who had juſt boarded the brigantine, and ruſhing into the midſt of the claſhing hangers—

'I am here!' ſhe wildly cried; 'I am here! then ſpare, oh ſpare Hippolyto, and let me be the only victim to your inſatiate cruelty!' Then graſping the hand of a ruffian which held a ſword uplifted to fall with mortal vengeance upon Hippolyto, ſhe ſunk, overpowered by her feelings and exertions, in a ſwoon into the arms of Garcias.

In the firſt dawn of returning perception our heroine found herſelf laid in a birth in a much larger and better cabin than that ſhe had lately occupied; and ſhe alſo perceived that two ſtrange men were buſily employed adminiſtering reſtoratives to her; by theſe circumſtances being convinced ſhe was no longer with her friends, her ſenſes fled again for ſome moments, and on her ſecond recovery ſhe obſerved Garcias with the other men. On ſight of this diabolical being, the keeneſt ſenſibility of her deſperate fate aſſailed her, and convulſive ſobs and groans broke from her boſom, which ſeemed, as they heaved to rend her burſting heart; while Garcias, with that ferine cruelty he was no ſtranger to, bantered her upon the failure of her and her wife confederates' ſcheme for liberty; and jeeringly condoled with her upon the loſs ſhe had juſt ſuſtained in being deprived of her ebony champion.

'Deteſtable, barbarous fiend!' exclaimed Victoria in a voice rendered almoſt inarticulate by agitation, 'Have you then murdered Hippolyto?'

'Not yet,' replied the ſavage. 'Safe in cuſtody the hero now is, ſmarting from innumerable wounds; but the day he is to ſuffer the puniſhment due to his enormous crime and temerity we have deferred until our return to the caſtle, when you will be ſufficiently recovered to be a ſpectator of our ample vengeance.'

Victoria now uttering a deep groan, became again inſenſible of her wretchedneſs, which inſenſibility continued a conſiderable length of time, and when her ſenſes were once more reſtored to perception, ſo complete was her miſery, that deſpair ſeized upon her tortured heart; and that dreadful kind of torpor it ſometimes inſpires influenced all her faculties. Wan, languid, and ſadly woeful, was her lovely countenance; whilſt her ſunken eyes ſometimes wildly wandered, or were intently fixed, unconſcious of the object they ſeemed wiſtfully to faſten on. Her boſom ſtill heaved keen agoniſing ſighs; but ſhe remained ignorant of every tranſaction around her. Imperceptible to Victoria was now the evening's cloſe, the lighting a lamp in the cabin, or the departure of Garcias and his two companions, who, believing her perfectly compoſed, retired to take food and reſt after the toils of battle.

CHAP. XXVII.

In this ſtate of almoſt utter inſenſibility Victoria continued until about midnight, when ſhe was arouſed to perception by hearing her own name ſeveral times ſoftly repeated in a voice that at once awakened her ſhattered faculties to ſuperſtitious horror. With difficulty, from exceſſive tremor, ſhe raiſed herſelf upon her elbow to learn from whence the voice proceeded; when, obſerving the figure of a man ſtanding at reſpectful diſtance, ſhe ſhuddering exclaimed—

'The ſhade of poor Diego come to warn me of my fate!'

'Come to ſave you from a dreadful one,' ſaid he, gently approaching. 'Dare lady Victoria venture with me upon a bold enterpriſe?'

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Matilda defying the violence of Don Manual

Romance of the Pyrenees Chap. XXVII

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She took his hand, and with difficulty ſuppreſſed a ſcream of joy. 'It is Diego's ſelf!—Merciful Heaven, I thank thee!'

'Dare you venture with me through that window, lady Victoria? There is a boat lying-to beneath it to receive us, and convey you to a place of ſafety; but we muſt be ſpeedy.'

Victoria attempted to riſe, then ſuddenly ſtopped. 'Will my doing ſo expoſe Hippolyto and his brave companions to greater evils?' ſaid ſhe.

'No, lady Victoria, it will extricate them from every threatened danger, ſince it is to them I will convey you; and with them I truſt, we ſhall eſcape from your ruthleſs perſecutors.'

Joy and hope darted a renovation of ſpirit, health, ſtrength, and activity, through Victoria's mind and frame.—Aſſiſted by Diego ſhe bounded from her birth, and without noiſe or difficulty followed him through one of the cabin windows, and from the ſtern gallery eaſily deſcended into a boat, where another man was, who, to her great ſatisfaction, ſhe quickly diſcovered to be Thomas; but obſerving they wiſhed for ſilence, ſhe forbore to aſk any of thoſe queſtions ſhe panted to have anſwered.

Cautiouſly, but rapidly, they plied their oars, and in a few moments ſhe found herſelf cloſe to the brigantine ſhe had left the caſtle in. Inſtantly ſhe was hoiſted upon deck, where ſhe was received by Pedro and ſeveral of the ſeamen with every demonſtration of pleaſure. She was placed by them in a chair upon the deck, when the feelings of joy and gratitude which agitated her ſuſceptible heart forced tears in torrents from her eyes.

All was inſtantly in commotion; the ſails were ſoon unfurled, and in a few moments more the veſſel was making conſiderable way. Victoria looked anxiouſly around; but not perceiving the object of her ſolicitude, at length aſked Pedro where and how Hippolyto was?

'The wound in his arm,' Pedro replied, 'is of little conſequence; but he has ſuffered ſo much mental anguiſh on your account, that I would not permit the generous brave Diego's gallant achievement and anxious enterpriſe relative to you to be mentioned to him, ſo fearful was I of riſing a hope that might be cruelly diſappointed: but Diego has happily completed his daring and glorious project, and I will no longer delay giving joy and liberty to the gallant Hippolyto, who was fettered in the cabin, whilſt all the reſt of us were ſtowed and ironed in the hold.'

Pedro now diſappeared, and in a moment after Hippolyto was at the feet of our heroine: but joy and amazement had deprived him of the power of utterance, and he panted for words to ſpeak his raptures. Victoria ſweetly expreſſed her pleaſure at their thus happily meeting, and tenderly deplored the wound he had received, which now confined his left arm in a ſling. The ſound of her voice, which he for ſome hours thought would never more charm his ear, increaſed his tranſports, but not his power of articulation; and almoſt ſubdued by the poignancy of his feelings, he leaned his head againſt the ſeat occupied by Victoria, who, alarmed at his ſituation, requeſted Pedro to give him ſomething to compoſe his agitation. Pedro complied; and, with a view of giving time to Hippolyto's mind to recover its native tone, requeſted Diego to inform them how he had contrived and managed the perilous and glorious attempt of liberating them.

'I have nothing to relate, ſeignor Pedro,' Diego modeſtly replied, 'but that I am happy in finding Heaven has kindly deigned to proſper the firſt effort of virtue in a repentant ſinner.'

'My good Diego,' ſaid Victoria with that faſcinating ſweetneſs of voice and manners peculiar to her, 'you will not, I am perſuaded, refuſe to gratify my eager wiſh of learning by what miracle you, who ſo ſhort a period ſince was confined by illneſs to your bed, got into that ſhip your humanity and friendſhip have juſt releaſed me from?'

'Your wiſhes, lady Victoria,' he replied,

replied, reſpectfully bowing, 'are commands to which I ſhall ever willingly obey: and in my little narrative, lady Victoria will pleaſe to remember that ſhe is the daughter of my dear lamented lord, to whoſe memory I owe a debt of gratitude that with my life I would freely pay: that I, wretch as I am, aſſiſted to involve her, the child of my benefactor, in her——'

'Diego, on to your narrative: no further preface, I beſeech you. If ever you loved my father, diſtreſs not his child by ſuch reflections upon a friend he regarded.'

'Loved your father! Ah, lady Victoria!—But your command is that I ſhould haſten to my narrative, and I obey.

'In a very ſhort time after the unexpected arreſt of Pedro in my chamber, my bed was ſurrounded by don Manuel and ſeveral of my comrades.—My maſter commanded me to ſilence, while his attendants, ſeizing my bedding, conveyed me, as I lay in it, out of the caſtle into that veſſel we have juſt quitted, where I was commodiouſly placed in one of the beſt births.—Don Manuel himſelf accompanied us; and, in ſpite of the interdict, I broke ſilence, to plead for my dear ſuffering lady, when don Manuel bade me 'not fear for her, ſince for worlds he would not injure her; but his word was given to a friend to aſſiſt in urging her into a meaſure that would ultimately redound to her advantage.' He further added, 'that he had me removed from the caſtle to be out of the way of interfering, as he learned from Alonzo I was likely to do, and alſo to be out of the way of thoſe who might injure me for that interference.'

'All the medicines which ſeignor Pedro had prepared for me were taken with me; and one of my comrades, Felix, was ordered by my maſter to take care of and attend me; and when don Manuel bade me good night, he deſired me not to fear for lady Victoria or myſelf, ſince he would protect both from every real evil: and grieved to the ſoul was I that I could not eſteem the man who was kind to me.

'Felix continued with me, and paid me every poſſible attention; and as my dreadful alarms upon my lady's account had been allayed by don Manuel's ſolemn aſſurances—who, although ſo criminal in many inſtances, I never knew to forfeit his word—the violence of my indiſpoſition almoſt immediately ſubſided; and by morning, although weak and dejected, I was able to leave my birth and take my ſtation upon the main-maſt head, with my eyes invariably fixed upon the caſtle terrace, in hopes of catching a glimpſe of lady Victoria, that I might be convinced of her ſafety: but I ſaw her not; and the only comfort I had was in teaching Felix to pity her.

'It is unneceſſary for me to tell all the inquietude of uncertainty I experienced: and it is impoſſible for me to deſcribe my feelings when, in the middle of the night before laſt, the bark I was in was ſuddenly manned and put to ſea in queſt of my poor lady. I ſuppoſed, in the general hurry and confuſion, that my being in that veſſel was forgotten, as I conſidered it ſtrange policy to take a known well-wiſher to the fugitives in chaſe of them; and I looked upon the circumſtance as an auſpicious omen, and thanked Providence for it. I was not miſtaken in my conjecture.—But when Garcias found I was on board, he ſeemed more pleaſed than otherwiſe; for my being an avowed enemy of Alonzo's recommended me to his favour; and, by a ſtrange infatuation, he believed that I had oppoſed Alonzo's vile attempt ſolely to do my duty by don Manuel.

'As I knew not who beſide ſeignor Hippolyto were the companions of my lady's flight, I could form no conjecture of what port you were likely to make for; and every knot we advanced appalled my heart, leſt we ſhould be gaining upon you, which we were but too likely to do if we were in the ſame courſe, as the caravel

vel we were in was by far the ſwifteſt ſailer in don Manuel's poſſeſſion. At length the gale aroſe, and, as I am conſidered to have ſome ſhare of maritime knowledge, Garcias found full employment for me; but, perhaps, you will ſcarcely credit me, when I ſay that I did not exert myſelf ſo much as I might have done, hoping that our diſtreſs would at leaſt gain time for you.

'The calm ſucceeded, and I vainly hoped that, as you had ſailed an hour or two before us, you had, notwithſtanding the ſuperior ſwiftneſs of our veſſel, got ſo far a-head as to be out of our reach; but in that I was fatally deceived. I cannot deſcribe the agony, the diſtraction of my mind during the engagement. Every gun we fired ſhot my heart through and through. But what could I do, ſeparated from you? Felix and I were ſtationed to the ſame gun: need I ſay that gun was never fired? but at laſt I left Felix to his inactive ſtation, and flew upon deck, to ſee how matters were likely to end. I beheld ſeignor Hippolyto's glorious conduct, and when Garcias boarded you I followed him.

'The evening was cloſing in, and, as our dreſſes were uniform, it was ſcarcely poſſible to diſtinguiſh friends from foes; but I inſtantly joined the ſide I favoured. We could not hope to conquer ſuch a ſuperior force as that againſt us; but I believe it was the univerſal intention to yield liberty and life together. However, my lady Victoria ſoon terminated the deſperate conteſt. I ſaw her not until I beheld her falling into the arms of Garcias. My ſword dropped from my hand in this moment of terror and amazement, and I ſilently followed Garcias, who inſtantly bore my poor lady to the cabin in his veſſel, where he left her to the care of ſurgeon Sancho de Gumbo, and ordered me to accompany him to the brigantine; when I found my being a traitor was yet undiſcovered, and learned that, upon ſight of lady Victoria, ſeignor Hippolyto loſt all ſelf-poſſeſſion, and became an eaſy priſoner. Garcias now ordered ſeignor Pedro to be expeditious in dreſſing the wounds of his companions, whoſe deaths he choſe to be himſelf the cruel perpetrator of, in vengeance for their apoſtacy; and when the ſurgical buſineſs was completed, the wretch had ſeignor Hippolyto ſtrongly fettered in the cabin, and ſeignor Pedro, with the reſt of the priſoners, ironed in the hold. All this he ſaw executed himſelf, increaſing their miſery by threats and inſults. By his command I attended him, when the only good I could do was to purloin a large quantity of laudanum from ſeignor Pedro's ſtores.

'On my return to the caravel, Garcias ordered me to aſſiſt the cook in preparing ſupper—a matter which, from his voluptuous diſpoſition, I foreſaw; and in obeying him, I took care to infuſe a great portion of the laudanum among the food intended for Garcias and the ſhip's company's ſupper, while into the drink I took different opportunities of throwing the reſt; and whilſt I attended Garcias at ſupper, I ſaw him and his aſſociates, Sancho, Ramirez, and Fernandez, eat voraciouſly, and drink in proportion. I now wonder my agitation, leſt the ſurgeon ſhould diſcover the taſte of the drug, did not betray me; but Garcias ſeemed governed the whole evening by infatuation, for he miſtook my trepidation for the effect of my late illneſs, and ordered Sancho to give me ſome compoſing medicine when I ſhould retire to reſt; but that friendly ſervice I had rendered him, and ſoon after had the rapture of beholding my noſtrum take effect. Ramirez fell off into a profound ſleep; Sancho ſoon after cloſed his eyes; when Garcias and Fernandez, declaring they were invincibly drowſy too, drank more wine to rouſe them, which quickly reduced them to the ſtate I wiſhed them to be in. I then joined my meſſmates, whom I found carouſing ſo heartily, that I doubted not of their ſpeedily being in the ſituation of their officers. Many I ſoon heard ſnoring moſt ſatisfactorily; and the

reſt

reſt I conjectured, from their extreme fondneſs for liquor, would ſhortly find the irreſiſtible influence of the opium.

'The moment drew near to change the watch. The dead calm of the evening did not allow the caravel to be worked, and there were only the helms-man and one watch upon deck. The men by degrees fell into a deep ſleep; I therefore, without apprehenſion, armed myſelf, and haſtened to Garcias, whom, with his companions, I found in a ſtate of total inſenſibility. I took their lamp away, locked them in their cabin, and put the key in my pocket. Again I looked upon my meſſmates, and found them all exactly as I wiſhed them to be. I extinguiſhed all the lights and got upon deck, where, without noiſe, I faſtened down the hatches. My lady's cabin had been locked by Garcias, and no where could I find the key; and I feared to burſt the door, leſt I ſhould alarm her and awaken any of the ſleepers: one only way remained for me to get her out of the power of Garcias, and I haſtened to effect it.

'The darkneſs of the night favoured my deſign: I approached the watch at the prow, a mere lad, who, believing me the relief, felt no apprehenſion, until, with my piſtol at his breaſt, I terrified him into my ſervice. I ordered him to follow me in ſilence: he did ſo; and I advanced to the helmſman, an athletic fellow, poſſeſſing a daring and intrepid ſpirit. To ſubdue him I thought would be no eaſy taſk; but Providence ſtill favoured me. He had for ſome days been afflicted with a ſevere cough and hoarſeneſs, and the exertions he had been forced to make during the laſt night's ſtorm and the evening's battle ſo increaſed the latter, that he could now only articulate in low and indiſtinct whiſpers. I had therefore nothing to fear from his calling for aſſiſtance, though much from his reſiſtance; and upon my conquering him depended my lady's eſcape, and not only my own life, but thoſe of many whom I eſteemed. I advanced to him with a piſtol preſented—

'"Henriquez," ſaid I, "I am deſperate: you muſt either yield to me, or one of us muſt die upon the inſtant."

'"What can you mean?" he replied, alarmed.

'"That you either accompany me inſtantly to the brigantine, ſuffer me to tie you to your poſt, or fight with me until one of us conquers and the other dies."

'"The man is mad," ſaid he.

'"I am ſo with deſperation," I replied. "The ſhip's company I have already ſecured to a man, and ſleeping profoundly under the operation of opium, ſo that you have no aſſiſtance to expect from them. Come, Henriquez, be ſpeedy in your determination."

'"I will fight no more to night," ſaid he. "Go to bed, Diego. The fatigue you have undergone has proved too much after your late ſevere illneſs, and you are feveriſh."

'Whether he really thought me delirious, and had no idea of my deſign, or that he was unaccountably panic-ſtruck, I know not, but he ſeemed afraid of me; and, without much difficulty, I and the lad Vaſquez (who luckily had a ſtrong enmity to Henriquez) fettered and bound him to the helm. Now, preceded by Vaſquez, I haſtened to the boat, which was lying-to in readineſs for Garcias to board the brigantine during the night, to ſee that Roderiquez, Guzman, and Felix, whom he left to guard the priſoners, did their duty. Without delay we rowed hither, where, as I concluded there muſt be ſome little commotion at firſt, I conſidered it better not to fetch lady Victoria untill all hoſtilities were over, and every thing in readineſs for her reception.

'Roderiquez and Guzman, believing I was come with orders from Garcias, had no ſuſpicion of me, and therefore I conferred with Felix ſafely. At firſt we thought of liberating the priſoners before we attacked Roderiquez and Guzman; but while we were engaged below, they might diſcover our deſign, make off to the

caraval,

caravel, rouse the sleepers and cut off all hope of rescuing my lady, for whose sake I had become a traitor to my master. Together then we set upon them. Not so easily were they subdued as Henriquez; but we did conquer them without bloodshed. Vasquez then raised the hatches, and we descended with our new made prisoners.

'It would be impossible for me to describe the transport our intelligence conveyed to the poor devoted victims in the hold. I only waited to liberate Thomas, who accompanied me to the stern of the caravel. With some difficulty we got a window open, without noise, in the cabin where lady Victoria was, whom, thanks to Providence! we succeeded in bringing hither; and the moment I beheld her in safety was the first of happiness I have felt since my dear departed lord, her noble father, left me at the castle of Paulino.'

When Diego finished his eventful narrative, he was hailed by his messmates with loud acclamations, in which Victoria's, Hippolyto's, and Pedro's less boisterous applauses and acknowledgments were lost: but to deserve their praise was the highest gratification to Diego's heart.

(To be continued.)

A Noontide Walk in August. By J. M. L.

'Here, midst the boldest triumphs of her worth,
Nature herself invites the *reapers* forth:
Dares the keen sickle from its twelve-month's rest,
And gives that ardour, which in ev'ry breast
From infancy to age alike appears,
When the first sheaf its plumy top up-rears.' BLOOMFIELD.

'*I HAD* been straying some time at Portsmouth, and my noontide trip in August was taken from thence. Its situation, indeed, never charmed me for its pleasantness; as the whole town, and the island it is situated in, is one unvaried flat. Such a country must ever be incompatible with beautiful scenery. Still it is rich in its produce of grain; and, that I might witness the forward state of harvest, I bent my way towards the village of Kingston: but, to reach this, I had to toil a considerable way on the dusty road, without either pleasure or instruction, and gladly did I hail the path that turns from it to Kingston church. I now quickly entered a spacious field, where a considerable part of the corn had been carried (for the island of Portsea is rather remarkable for early harvest), and the lowly gleaner, bending to the earth, sought the scattered ears, to form the wintry loaf for her hungry little ones.

'No rake takes here what Heaven to all bestows:
Children of want, for you the bounty flows!
And ev'ry cottage, from the plenteous store,
Receives a burden nightly at its door.'
BLOOMFIELD.

As I went on, I perceived a field by my path side, where the wheat was standing in sheaves in one part; in another just cut, and lying on the ground; and in the farther part still standing: the day was warm and bright, and the contented offspring of hardy labour were jocundly enjoying their noontide repast under a shady hedge. I entered the field, and examined the corn as it stood in sheaf; the ears were full, plump, large, and clear, quite free from blight, and would evidently prove a very good crop. How grateful did I feel to the God of all good, for this bounteous extension of mercy to us! Except that it was not 'round my home,' I could have exclaimed with Bloomfield,

'Eternal Power! from whom these blessings flow,
Teach me still more to wonder, more to know;
Seed time and *Harvest* let me see again,
Wander the *leafless* wood, the *frozen* plain;

Let the firſt flower, corn-waving field, plain, tree,
Here, round my home, ſtill lift my ſoul to Thee;
And let me ever, midſt thy bounties, raiſe
An humble note of thankfulneſs and praiſe!'

As I reached the village of Kingſton, in paſſing a neat houſe, the voice of a female, ſinging moſt melodiouſly, arreſted my attention; it ſeemed—

'Such whiſpers of angelic breath
As quicken ſpirits chained in death;'

and I lingeringly quitted the place when the enchanting air was ended.

Entering the church-yard, I almoſt involuntarily ſought the common grave of the numerous ſeamen who were loſt many years back in the Royal George at Spithead, and who came on ſhore at Southſea beach, in this pariſh. 'Poor fellows,' I exclaimed, as I read the ſtone erected to their memory; 'ye periſhed at home in calm weather, when ſuch an event was totally unlooked-for and unexpected; ye met not death in the awful ſea-fight, or the more awful ſtorm, as many of your honoured profeſſion have done; but fell victims to careleſſneſs and inattention!' The recollection was painful, and I turned away from the melancholy ſpot; but, alas! it was to contemplate one ſtill more ſo—the houſe of an old friend, who, ſince laſt I travelled this way, had ſunk to the tomb. Here a ſigh to the memory of departed friendſhip was due, and I leaned over the garden as I paid that final tribute to its memory. Recollection painfully pointed out the paſt hours of pleaſure I had ſpent in that manſion, when peace was its inmate, and friendſhip preſided at the board of hoſpitality. Again I ſighed, as I ejaculated—

'Oh! never, Friendſhip, in thy place
May Hatred come, with pallid face;
With forky tongue, and ſnaky hair,
And viper breath, that taints the air.
Ne'er may theſe ſpectres of the night
Dance round thy tomb with wild affright;
A tender thought, a mournful ſigh,
Be given to *Friendſhip*'s memory:
And let oblivion ſpread a veil,
To hide the woe ſhe cannot heal.'

If faults were his—and where, let me aſk, is the human being without them—let them be obviouſly forgotten; for now

'Th' exulting ſpirit, purified by pain,
Releas'd by thraldom of its mortal chain,
Congenial ſpirits ſeeks, and kindred ſkies,
Where tears are wip'd for ever from all eyes.'

From hence I turned my ſteps towards Southſea common, and the ſea-ſide; and, as I gained the common, my ſight was charmed with a delightful combination of objects. Before me lay a wide expanſe of water, gently ruffled by the tiffling breeze; the ſhips at Spithead appeared to form the body of the picture—for the clearneſs of the day really made it one—and the hills and dales of the beautiful iſle of Wight filled up the back ground exquiſitely. Here I could have gazed the whole day without one feeling of diſguſt. Glancing my eyes to the right, I beheld, between the embattled walls of Portſmouth and the battery on Blockhouſe Point, a noble ſhip of war, with every ſail ſet, coming out of the harbour to Spithead. The ſight was truly glorious. The ſeamen, clinging like cats to the yards and ſhrouds, were buſily employed; the band of the veſſel was playing 'Rule Britannia,' as ſhe paſſed the platform in majeſtic grandeur. But this was not all; the variety of circumſtances connected with ſuch a ſight, and conjured up by the witchcraft of fancy, all conſpired to make it ſtill more pleaſing. The matchleſs deeds of Britiſh bravery, in lightning-like ſucceſſion, glancing acroſs the brain; the thought of what a Howe, a Jervis, a Duncan, and laſt, of what the IMMORTAL NELSON did, worked my mind to enthuſiaſm! Methought the preſent-paſſing ſhip was deſtined to achieve ſome great

action;

action: her tiers of terrifying guns spoke her equal to any conflict; and the hearty huzzas of the men, which that instant echoed to my ear, more than told my heart they were so too. Fancy led me to the battle, where silent horror seemed to wait the fight!

'Sudden, the flashing guns like lightning glare,
And Britain's thunders bellow through the air;
The enemy, if vain their hopes to fly,
Return a broadside echoing to the sky.
And now the dreadful scene of death appears—
Death, that to British seamen shews no fears.
The thickening smoke obscures the beam of day;
The foaming surges pause, to view the fray:
While shuddering sea-birds, screaming, soar afar,
And shun the carnag'd scene of cruel war.
Now are the decks with dead and dying spread;
Sinking, they fall in glory's honour'd bed:
Still, raging fierce, the battle hotter grows,
And war's dire demon furious pleasure knows;
Flaps the broad wings that bear her horrid form,
High on the bosom of a blackening storm!
But lo! the foe's tall masts now tott'ring sweep,
And threaten ruin as they seek the deep;
Crashing, they tumble o'er the vessel's side,
And, as they fall, sink deep into the tide.
Ere this sad panic quits the trembling foe,
A closer conflict they are doom'd to know:
The British boarders, arm'd with swords, appear,
And spread before them death, and pallid fear;
Resistless as the mountain's torrent-stream,
High in the air their brandish'd weapons gleam.
Vain all the power the enemy oppose:
Each breast for England's honour warmly glows;
Quickly the colours fall, and in their place
The flag of Britain gives victorious grace!'

Author's Manuscript Poems.

Yet what, alas! is victory to the friends of the death-struck heroes?—'Tis nothing, *'tis worse than nothing!* the shouts of a rejoicing nation are horrid to their ears—they sound to them like the yelling of savages over a falling enemy.

'E'en all the joy that vict'ry brings,
Her bellowing guns, and shining pride,
No momentary comfort flings
Around where weeping friends reside.' BLOOMFIELD.

Pensively now I strolled along the beach, and soon met with an object there more calculated to excite than to suppress a sorrowful emotion:—it was a West Indiaman that had been wrecked, which, after the cargo had been taken out of her, had been hauled as near shore as possible, to be broken up. Here excursive fancy again grasped my imagination: she pictured horrid fiends riding on the wings of the destructive storm, and howling an infernal song of joy.

'Sad contemplation 'tis, to minds that feel,
To picture vessels driving on the keel,
When storms, loud-howling, sweep along the air,
And fill the stoutest heart with sad despair.
No nightly slumber waits the seaman's eyes,
When tempest-driven o'er the deep he flies;

No

No ſail can be unfurl'd, the ſhip to guide;
The wind in rage would ſpread it on the tide.
The helm, quite uſeleſs, now has loſt its pow'r,
And ſilently they wait life's cloſing hour.
All effort vain, they ſpeed to Heav'n a pray'r,
To that great God who makes mankind his care!
His mighty arm can ſtay the loudeſt ſtorm,
Can ſnatch from death the ſailor's weary form.
Should his omniſcient mandate be to *ſave*,
No more the ocean opes the watery grave;
The tempeſt gradual dies along the air;
No more the ſeaman yields to dumb deſpair;
The placid ſea a glaſſy mirror ſeems,
And home awaits the ſailor in his dreams.
But ſhould his fiat bid the ſtorm increaſe,
The ſeaman's boſom knows no ray of peace;
The mountain ſurges ſeem to touch the ſky,
And gloomy anguiſh ſwells the burſting ſigh.
Darkneſs triumphant reigns o'er this ſad ſcene,
Save when the lightning's vivid flaſh is ſeen,
Which but a moment lights the horrid gloom,
And only ſhews the ſeaman's op'ning tomb;
Or comes but to diſplay the dreary coaſt,
Where their frail bark on reefy rocks is loſt:
Soon the torn ſides admit the billowy foam,
And death appears, to lead the ſpirit home!
Happy indeed is he who's doom'd to gain,
Some ſharp rock's top, though claſp'd in bleeding pain;
There, as he hangs, he hears, amid the blaſt,
Some drowning ſhipmate, ſcreaming, breathe his laſt;
And, if his ſtrength permits him yet to ſtay
Till morning pours around her pleaſing ray,
Spread on the beach in pallid death's embrace,
He, weeping, ſees full many a well-known face;
Then, nature prompting, he regains the ſhore,
And to the God of grace, whom all adore,
In graceful accents wafts his thankful pray'r,
That Heav'n has made him its peculiar care:
Then, ſorrowing, turns away from horror's ſcene,
And penſive ſeeks his native village green;
While ſoft humanity relieves his way,
And almoſt bids his heart once more be gay.

Author's Manuſcript Poems.

All theſe horrors has a ſeaman to encounter and expect, and with ſcarcely one conſoling idea to bear him through them. Happy for them is it, that they are ſo habitually unthinking. Still have they one friend—Hope, the laſt ſupporter of human miſery! I cannot here reſiſt the pleaſure of copying ſome ſtanzas to Hope, written by an Iriſh gentleman, Charles Graydon, eſq. and publiſhed in a collection of poetry, entirely the production of Iriſhmen, printed at Dublin, in 1801.

'In the gloomy dungeon cave,
Dark and diſmal as the grave,
See the wretched culprit there:
All around is black deſpair.
Cheering Hope admits a ray,
And it brightens into day.

'Floating on the waters wide,
View the ſhipwreck'd ſeaman ride,
Midſt the boiſt'rous billows' roar,
All in vain he looks for ſhore.
Gentle Hope extends her hand:
Buoy'd by her, he reaches land.

Stretch'd

'Stretch'd upon the fev'rish bed,
Pale disease reclines his head:
Griev'd the soul, this earth to part,
Lingers still within the heart:
Hope on airy pinion flies,
And conducts it to the skies.

'Chill'd with scorn the hapless swain
Sees a favour'd rival reign;
Asks his mistress for the last,
Hears his sentence plainly past.
Flattering Hope still whispers love,
And the fair may kinder prove.

'Far, the exile leaves his home,
Doom'd in foreign climes to roam;
Near no friends or kindred near,
Torn from all his heart holds dear,
Fairy Hope with smiles attends,
Gives him kindred, home, and friends.

'Hope, that leads the wretch relief,
When 'tis late, but heightens grief:
Hope, the mind's close order breaks,
And a breach for frenzy makes.
Never mock me, Hope, I pray:
Tell me truth, or keep away.'

After watching the vessel to her anchorage at Spithead, I turned homewards, and crossing the moats by two bridges, entered the town of Portsmouth under the winding sallyport in its wall.

London Fashions.

A DRESS robe of pale blue muslin, or Italian net, with lace front and hanging sleeves, trimmed with rich white lace, and pearl broaches: the hair dressed plain, and ornamented with rich gold or silver net tassels: white kid gloves, and grey shoes.

A short walking round dress and petticoat of cambric or thick muslin, trimmed with a coloured border: a scarf of coloured silk, bordered: a shepherdess hat, tied under the chin with a silk handkerchief, to match the scarf: yellow gloves, and russet shoes.

Parisian Fashions.

BESIDES the small crape toquets, and yellow straw hats, we have seen within these few days white straw hats, *à la provençale*, worn on a demi-cap; but the yellow straw hats with a broad brim, and advanced capotes, are much the most numerous. The new ribands are called *boiteux:* they are rose and white, or deep yellow and white. The flowers worn in front of a hat, particularly the ears of corn, have their points inclined. White roses and acacia are still the fashion: but the newest taste is roses of two colours; one half of them being white, and the other lilac, or lilac and rose. Some white capotes are worn with coloured trimming; the flowers being of cotton, and the leaves of wool. The capotes of perkale are almost all trimmed with a festooned tulle of a moderate size, plaited in round plaits, or a small lace sewed flat, but very fine.

Crape robes are now much in vogue and serve to give a variety to the dress of our fashionable ladies. The favourite colour for these robes is a grey, approaching to the lilac.

The aprons, embroidered *au plumetis*, have for their trimming a lace sewed so so as to remain flat.

The pelerines are still plaited with long plaits. This fashion is the folly of the day: there are two or three rows of these plaits, without including the collar.

Characteristics. No. V.

ALIENATUS is proud, mean, liberal, parsimonious, prudent, incautious, punctual, and incorrect. Alienatus never likes to speak to any one who is not of equal or superior rank in life to himself. He considers that he is degraded by being seen in company with a man who cannot trace a noble origin, and his conversation is only of dukes and earls. Yet Alienatus is not ashamed to accept an obligation in private from a man of the humblest condition and circumstances: he borrows frequently of his servants, and takes care never to pay them again; he does not mind being in debt for trifling sums of a few shillings among little tradespeople, but would think it a disgrace

grace to his character to avoid a payment due to a gentleman. Alienatus is liberal, that is when he has had his wine, and don't know what he is about; but when ſober, he is the moſt parſimonious creature in the world. If he aſks any perſon to dinner, he is conſtantly uneaſy until he ſees that they have done eating; and he watches every glaſs of wine as if he was a philoſopher noticing the action of a fluid; and the only way to get a bumper from him, is to get him drunk as ſoon as poſſible, when he becomes ſo liberal that he never ceaſes to preſs you to take glaſs after glaſs until midnight. Alienatus is the moſt prudent man in the world in ſome of his affairs, and the moſt incautious and careleſs in others. Alienatus will require the uttermoſt farthing in change from a poor tradeſman, but would not heſitate to lend his name for a hundred pounds to a ſwindler who called himſelf a gentleman, and who had a faſhionable appearance. Alienatus is remarkably punctual to his word: he would not neglect to make a payment he had promiſed to a man of conſequence; but his principle relaxes as the claim deſcends, and to a poor or diſtreſſed perſon he does not conſider himſelf as bound to keep his word at all. Alienatus in the place where he lives is deſpiſed: he is in debt all over the neighbourhood for ſmall ſums, not becauſe he is unable to pay them, but becauſe he conſiders them as matters beneath his regard. He is aſtoniſhed to hear a man ſaucy about the long ſtanding of his bill; and is in ſo great a paſſion, that he would have him committed to the houſe of correction, if poſſible, for only preſuming to aſk for his money. Alienatus never breaks his word to a great man, and never keeps it with a poor one. It is not unuſual to ſee a gilded chariot at the door of Alienatus with ſome one of his acquaintance; at the ſame inſtant with a fiſhwoman, who is demanding her money from his ſervants with all the loweſt figures of rhetoric common to perſons in her ſituation in life. Alienatus gets uneaſy at this interruption, and the money is ſent down ſtairs. The ſtory ſpreads among the other tradeſpeople, and they take care to *time* their *ill-timed* applications in the ſame way. Alienatus is harraſſed to death; he is perplexed what to do; he aſks advice of Modus, who recommends him to ſettle all theſe little matters in preference to paying a great lord a hundred pounds, which could be poſtponed with eaſe until his own rents come round. Alienatus conſiders a moment; wiſhes Modus good morning; takes a coach to his lordſhip's houſe; pays the money; and has three ſummonſes againſt him the next day from the fruiterer, the publican, and the poulterer: he is ſo much offended, that he will take no notice of them until an order is taken out, and an execution put into his houſe; when he ſends for his attorney, and pays the debt with coſts. Alienatus has a handſome income, and might live with great convenience and credit to himſelf; but his parſimony gets him into expenſes, and his meanneſſes into ſcrapes. Alienatus is reſpectable and deſpicable, wiſe and a fool.

The Patriot Briton's Creed. (From an Engliſh Publication.)

WHOSOEVER will be reckoned a true patriot, and a worthy ſubject, muſt, before all things, ſtand up for the conſtitution.

Which conſtitution, except a man preſerve whole and uncorrupted, without doubt his name will periſh among his children.

And the conſtitution is two-fold, that is, church and ſtate.

The church is the eſtabliſhed hierarchial government of our anceſtors, ſuch as was eſtabliſhed in our land in the days of old.

Howbeit we attribute not unto our paſtors the divine right and apoſtolical ſucceſſion, as our forefathers did in the days of error; nor are they to ſet themſelves up as lords over us.

They are the miniſters of the goſpel of Chriſt, and whilſt they preach it to us in holy meekneſs, and in the ſpi-

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rit of peace, we ought to reſpect them, and follow their inſtructions.

But farther their power reacheth not over us; for all their power cometh from the conſtitution of the nation, of which they are a part.

And they cannot compel any man, by force, to believe as they believe, or to ſay as they ſay. The guidance of our conſcience is in God alone.

They may exhort to ſalvation, but no force or violence may they uſe.

This is chriſtian liberty, and the right of Britons.

Now the ſtate of this realm conſiſteth of king, lords, and commons.

In the king reſideth the executive power. He makes no laws; but he has a fulneſs of power to cauſe all laws to be put into force.

He is the natural judge of all differences ariſing between man and man, and the courts of juſtice are his courts.

He is alſo the natural defender of the kingdoms committed to his charge; therefore of himſelf alone he may declare war, and again make peace, with the enemies of this land; and the government of the armies, by ſea and land, are alſo veſted in him.

We are all bound to aſſiſt him in the execution of his high commands, tending to the benefit of the nation. He is our common father, our ruler, and our preſerver.

And the power he has is good and natural, as, without it, we ſhould be ſtriving for power among ourſelves.

But our obedience unto him is to be a rational obedience. We muſt not diſobey the conſtitutional laws of the realm to execute his commands, or the commands of officers under him.

Our king is not a king of ſlaves, but a king of freemen.

All power is granted him for the preſervation of his realms, and of his ſubjects; but the dictates of his own will are not as the laws of the land.

Among the nations there be who bow their neck to princes as unto God; but we acknowledge not a right in our king to diſpoſe of the fortunes and lives of his ſubjects at his pleaſure.

Kings are but men, and their power cometh from men. With this power a good king is content, but wicked rulers can never be ſatisfied.

The ſecond part of the ſtate is the body of princes and nobles of the realm.

Theſe are the inheritors of the great and peculiar honours of their anceſtors; and the conſtitution diſtinguiſheth them from the common ſubjects.

They conſtitute one of the parts of the legiſlative power, being the guardians of their own pre-eminent privileges, the defenders of the royal prerogatives of the ſovereign, and the arbiters between prince and people.

They ſtand up for the dignity of the throne, and from whence they derive their own luſtre, and, nevertheleſs, are a barrier for the people from any oppreſſive power of its repreſentative.

The people themſelves are a third part of the ſtate, as they are repreſented by the members of the houſe of commons.

Without the conſent of the commons, no monies whatſoever can be raiſed on the ſubject whoſe property is ſacred.

They are the natural guardians of the liberty of the people; they keep a watch on the ſovereign, and check every meaſure taken by him, or his miniſters, which tends to the oppreſſion of the ſubject.

They furniſh to the exigencies of the ſtate, by ordering the levies of money on themſelves, or the people they repreſent; and if they find their property miſapplied, they have a right to call upon the king's officers to account for it; being, in that reſpect, a watch upon them, for their faithfully diſcharging their duty to their maſter.

Thus do theſe three parts form the ſtate of the realm, and are the firm ſupport of each other.

It is the intereſt of the king to preſerve to the nobles their privileges, and to the people their freeborn inheritance.

The nobles muſt preſerve the monarch, without whom all their dignity were as nothing, and they muſt join

with

with the people in curbing any ambitious attempts of the king or his officers.

The people muſt preſerve the king as their head, and as the centre of unity. They muſt cheriſh the nobles as fellow-guardians of their liberties.

And this ſtate, of king, lords, and commons, is the legiſlative power of the land. No laws can be eſtabliſhed without the joint conſent of theſe three parts.

The power of the one part is limited by the power of the other two parts; but their united power is without control.

Howbeit, it behoveth every ſubject to be attentive to the good order of the conſtitution, as infallibility reſideth not among men.

And for this reaſon, every man ought to be, in an eſpecial manner, prudent and wary in the choice of his repreſentative, as the only ſure means to avoid falling under the grievous burthen of arbitrary power.

Such is the form of our moſt excellent government, or conſtitution in church and ſtate.

They who love and defend it, will be held in eſteem and reverence while living; and when dead, their names will be remembered with honour.

But they who hate it, and ſeek its overthrow, will be accounted as vile and reprobate, and their names will be mentioned with ſcorn amongſt the lateſt generations.

On the Inefficacy of the Pike, as a Means of National Defence.

MR. EDITOR,

ON peruſing the national and patriotic obſervations of mr. Arthur Young, on the ſubject of national defence, I was ſtruck with one great and alarming error of opinion, which is very generally prevalent, and of which the complete and ſatisfactory detection, through the medium of your valuable magazine, may conduce to good.

I allude, ſir, to the plauſible arguments that have been urged, from time to time, in favour of the pike, as a weapon likely to be employed with effect againſt an invading enemy.

The authority of marſhal Saxe might ſeem indiſputable to him who ſtudies battles on claſſic ground, and fights over illuſtrious campaigns in his cloſet; but we muſt direct our attention to the revolutions that have taken place in the ſcience of war, and to the preſent ſtate of actually exiſting warfare.

It is a poſitive fact, that for a long ſeries of years after the introduction of the muſket, preciſion of aim was very imperfectly underſtood, even to a late period the practice of directing the muſket high in the air was univerſal: this diminiſhed the weight that might ſeem to attach to the reaſonings of marſhal Saxe, deduced from the ineffectual fire of thoſe two battalions who were cut to pieces by a body of Turkiſh horſe at the battle of Belgrade.

Since that event, the ſcience of firearms has been progreſſive, and the direction of the markſman's aim is now reduced to a comparative certainty.—Since the period of marſhal Saxe the rifle has been adopted, and by its deſtructive effects has contributed to the ſucceſs of many an eventful battle. It is well known, ſir, that a cloud of riflemen ever precedes the French main army, forming, as it were, an army of itſelf, ſcattering the bolts of death with the ſwiftneſs of lightning, and with a preciſion of aim nearly infallible. It is in vain that the heavy battalions precipitate their charge, with determination of cloſe and vengeful encounter: they find the enemy which thinned their ranks evaporated from before them; ready to re-collect their floating numbers with co-operative agility of movement, and prepared to re-advance as if under the ſhadow of inviſibility. Againſt ſuch opponents how can the pike be thought to avail?

But, ſir, let it be conſidered to what ſpecies of men the count de Saxe recommends the adoption of the pike.

That the pike, more than any other weapon, requires the compactneſs of a well diſciplined army, muſt be evident to every man who has perſonally witneſſed

neſſed the evolutions and viciſſitudes of battle. The ſpecies of men whom that general propoſed to arm with the pike were regular ſoldiers: men capable of traverſing the field of action with firm and inſtantaneous concurrence of movement, and fitted calmly to execute the neceſſary formations, even in the preſence of death. With ſuch men, the pike, in particular circumſtances, would doubtleſsly be formidable, perhaps reſiſtleſs: but the moving in maſs with the preciſion of a ſingle body, and eſpecially the line-movement—the advancing in long extended order with unconfuſed and unbroken arrangement, nay, with any degree of ſteady co-operation, is an object of patient and laborious attainment; and exacts the tried mechanical habitude of the formal ſoldier. Yet it is propoſed to confide the pike to the hands of men, who, whatever be their individual expertneſs in the ſimple management of the weapon entruſted to them, can have but a faint and incomplete idea of widely combined movement, and can never be brought to act together in a body with any tolerable uniformity or ſteadineſs. They would blindly ruſh on inviſible deſtruction, and on their impetuous and broken retreat moulder away like ſnow in the ſun.

But in every ſituation, and with every deſcription of ſoldiers, the bayonet fixed on the muſket poſſeſſes this inconteſtible advantage over the pike—the ſoldier is *doubly armed*; and if compelled to retreat, he moleſts and deters his enemy by a Parthian fire; the pikeman, while retreating, is *defenceleſs*. Both the bayonet and the pike are, however, equally objectionable with relation to raw levies: they both require a firmneſs of connected movement which diſciplined bodies can alone poſſeſs, and without which a charge induces confuſion and ends in rout.

The bold theory of grappling with the foe, the calculations on muſcular exertion, and on when applied to men in this ſtate of remedileſs indiſcipline, are chivalrous and romantic deluſions: that ſtrength is withered, and that manly daring confounded, when matched againſt the cunning and coolneſs of veteran diſcipline. Have we not a proof of this in the late Iriſh rebellion? Did ever more daring fortitude in a bad cauſe animate a boſom, or did ever more powerful vigour nerve a human arm, than what nerved the ſtrength and fired the heart of the Iriſh rebel? But his weapon was the pike: and with the vaunted advantage of numbers, to a point of dreadful ſuperiority, the Iriſh pikemen fled in diſcomfiture before diſciplined muſketeers. How then ſhall our phyſical force be made effective? I anſwer, let every Briton become a markſman: the pike is cheaper than the firelock; but mr. Arthur Young himſelf has juſtly obſerved, 'what are millions when the ſecurity of the kingdom is the queſtion?'

If the enemy ſend before their face that engine of ſudden and inceſſant ſlaughter, the rifle, let us alſo have our clouds of riflemen—no matter whether the weapon be actually a rifle: it is a miſtake to imagine that the formidableneſs of the French *éclaireur* conſiſts in his peculiar weapon; it is veſted in his accuracy of aim. Let our peaſantry retain their fowling-pieces, and our volunteers their muſkets: method and practice will render theſe weapons ſcarcely leſs deſtructive than the French rifle. The diſperſing and re-aſſembling, the looſe advance, and irregular ſkirmiſhing retreat, are of quick and eaſy acquirement. Let the maſs of our people ſwarm like locuſts over the ſurface of the land; let them lurk for their prey; every tree, every inequality of earth, will preſent a bulwark and covering of defence: let them advance with rapid caution, and deliberately recede; hovering on the flanks, in the van, and in the rear of the enemy, and dealing around them diſmay, havock, and death. Your's, &c.

June 11, 1806. VETERANUS.

'The might that ſlumbers in a peaſant's arm,'

Account of the City of Buenos Ayres in Paraguay, lately captured thro' the joint Efforts of our Army and Navy, under the Command of General Beresford and Sir H. Popham; and of the Dress and Manners of the Inhabitants. (From 'Letters from Paraguay, by John Constanse Davie, Esq.' lately Published.*

Convent of St. Dominic, July, 1797.

I AM now, my dear friend, allowed the privilege of dressing in the Spanish habit, and paying visits not only to don Manuel's, but to three or four other families to whom he has introduced me. Among the grandest, is a gentleman nearly related to the major-general. He is an officer of considerable merit, and was one of those preserved by British humanity at the siege of Gibraltar; where he was wounded in the side by a splinter, which broke three of his ribs and his right arm just above the elbow, and likewise very considerably injured his face; but he recovered, and, at the peace, was sent hither to take command of a regiment, and make his fortune.

He lives in great splendour, and twice invited me to his house within these last ten days: each time there

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* *The writer of these interesting and entertaining letters, a gentleman of liberal education and considerable property, having been disappointed in his hopes of happiness with a beloved female, to relieve the distress of his mind, resolved to travel; and leaving England for New York, on his arrival commenced a correspondence with his most intimate friend —— Yorke, esq. of Taunton-Dean, in the county of Somerset, his half brother. After remaining at New York a short time, he suddenly formed a resolution of embarking on a trading voyage to Botany Bay—with which these letters begin.*

Soon after they had sailed, a tremendous storm obliged the captain to alter his course, and make for the river Plata.—They safely reached Monte Video, and afterwards went up to Buenos Ayres, to repair the vessel; where mr. Davie was seized with a dangerous disorder, which was a consumption, and which usually attacks Europeans upon their first landing in that country; and the captain, having repaired his damages and completed his stock of provisions, was under the disagreeable necessity of leaving him in the care of the fathers of the convent of St. Dominic, by whose unremitted attention he recovered in about three months.

The jealousy of the Spanish government causing him, upon his recovery, to be confined to the limits of the convent, he, to obtain more liberty, took the dress of a noviciate; and, in consequence, was permitted to visit in the town, and soon after to attend father Hernandez on a visit to some of the presidencies in the interior of the province of Paraguay, which were understood to be in an unsettled state: this enabled him to make many observations, which he took every opportunity of communicating to his friend in England through his agent at New York, by means of the American captain's trading to South America.

as fond of dancing here as any part of Europe. Their treats are extravagantly sumptuous, and their politeness to strangers exceeds any thing I ever met with. The ladies, in particular, vie with each other in obliging their guests. It in not in Buenos Ayres as in Old Spain, where none are admitted to an assembly but those of equal rank: here merchants and their families are invited to the governor's public entertainments; and though the inhabitants are not so numerous as might be expected in a town so situated as Buenos Ayres, which is in fact the staple for all the produce of the distant provinces, yet there was at the last ball given in honour of the governor's birth-day a very numerous and brilliant assembly. The dons were dressed in the usual Spanish taste, but with a greater variety of colours, and the ladies' dresses differed very widely from those in Old Spain; their petticoats were of taffeta, ornamented at the bottom with gold lace, or fringe, richly tasseled. The slippers of some were composed entirely of gold embroidery, and their stockings interwoven with the same metal in so fanciful a manner, as to diplay the shape of the leg to the most luxuriant advantage; and those

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that had pretty ones, by the ſhortneſs of their petticoats, ſeemed by no means diſpoſed to conceal their beauties from their admiring partners. A kind of jacket made of velvet fitted tight to the ſhape, and laced or buttoned in front, with long points hanging down quite round the petticoat, and trimmed at the ends with pearl taſſels. On the ſhoulders of this jacket was faſtened a cloak made of gauze, or ſome ſuch light material, which hung as a looſe train on the ground, and was occaſionally faſtened to the ſide by a claſp of jewels. The general head-dreſs was either a handkerchief of gold gauze, braided in with diamonds; or elſe chains of gold and pearls twiſted in and out with their ſhining black hair, which all the ladies have in great profuſion; and their boſoms were covered with ſolitaires, compoſed of every different kind of jewels, pearls, and gold, but no feathers or flowers.

I danced a ſaraband with donna Joſefina Thereſia Iboriola, a young lady of great beauty and accompliſhments: ſhe is a viſitor with her father and mother at the commandant's. They are reſidents at Cordova, where Joſefina was born.

Donna Louiſa equalled in ſplendour the richeſt lady preſent. She is the moſt lively and entertaining female I ever converſed with; and is with her huſband don Manuel, admired by all their acquaintance.

The paltry diſtinctions of rank are here laid aſide; and from the freedom of converſation I am inclined to think that French liberty and equality have ſtolen into New Spain, if ſo, and the contagion ſhould ſpread, I believe ſome very material alterations will take place before long.

The religious form a very conſiderable portion of all public aſſemblies; and, if I am to judge from the numbers I every-where meet in the ſtreets and at the houſes where I viſit, I ſhould be apt to conclude that two-thirds of the male Europeans were eccleſiaſtics; for you encounter them in every direction, unleſs at the hours of prayer. They mix promiſcuouſly in all ſocieties, and appear to be the confidants of every one. A prieſt young or old, may enter a houſe at what time he pleaſes; go into whatever apartment he ſees fit, and ſtay as long as he thinks proper; and no queſtions are aſked. They paſs and repaſs perfectly at their eaſe: and to thoſe imaginary good men, the fathers, huſbands, and brothers, are as complaiſant as an obſequious French *petit-maître*; and, if I may venture to conjecture, theſe holy gentry have not much reaſon to regret the ſtate of celibacy to which their religion condemns them. The ladies are certainly not what we may call handſome, but there is a ſort of playful voluptuouſneſs about them that cannot fail to pleaſe even one more nice than myſelf. I ſpeak of the ſuperior claſs only; for below it there are not, as with us, any females deſerving attention. They appear indolent and filthy in the extreme; and of a breed ſo heterogeneous, as would puzzle even a Lavater ſatisfactorily to define their race.

I would fain give you a deſcription of Buenos Ayres; but, upon my honour, beſides the people, there is nothing in it worth deſcribing: it is really ſurpriſing that a city like this, which is the capital of ſuch a vaſt extent of country, and the ſee of a biſhop, ſhould have ſo little in it worthy the attention of a traveller.

Its ſite, indeed, is conſiderable enough, if it were but better occupied. The ſuburbs, which are principally inhabited by meſtizes and negroes, are, in appearance, ſomewhat ſimilar to that part of London which lies about Shoreditch and Whitechapel—I mean the *braſt* part of it—but a hundred times more miſerable and filthy. The middle of the city is better, and ſome of the principal ſtreets, have a ſhow of opulence and taſte that is very agreeable: moſt of the houſes that have been built within theſe laſt fifty years are of ſtone, but none of them exceed two ſtories in height, the greater number are but one. The *calle del Santa Trinidada* or ſtreet of the Holy Trinity, and the *calle del San Penito*, or ſtreet of St. Benedict, are by far the hand-

ſomeſt

ſomeſt of the whole. The former, which faces the great door of the cathedral, and runs almoſt the whole length of the town, is very regularly built, and occupied only by the better ſort of the inhabitants. Almoſt every houſe has a garden both before and behind; and all thoſe that can afford it have balconies, with ſun-ſhades and lattice-work, adorned with the moſt beautiful ſhrubs and flowers that the earth produces. Here the family ſit the beſt part of the day, and night too, when they are not viſiting, and take their coffee or chocolate, and play on their guitars and mandolines: moſt of the ladies have fine voices, ſo that the man who ſtrolls about the town in the evening may enjoy the pleaſure of a concert gratis as he paſſes along.

The cathedral, which is built in a kind of Grecian architecture, is a noble building, and deſerves a better metropolis: it has a cupola of very excellent workmanſhip; and a portico to the weſtern door, the deſign and execution of which would do honour to the moſt celebrated artiſt; it reſembles very ſtrongly that of St. Martin's, in-the-fields, which is ſo univerſally admired. The cathedral was, I underſtand, the work of the jeſuits before their expulſion. The interior of this edifice is, if any thing, too richly ornamented with carving and gilding, which gives it rather a taudry appearance; but the inſide of the dome is painted in a very tolerable manner, in compartments, repreſenting the acts of the apoſtles—a ſubject very appropriate to the converſion of the Indians.—The choir is likewiſe adorned with paintings from the ſame ſubject; and there was a very fine altarpiece, but it is now taken down to make room for a more valuable one, ſent from Old Spain, but which is not yet ready to be put up.

The biſhop, governor, and major-general, have each a ſeparate ſtall, very ſuperbly decorated with purple velvet, embroidered and fringed with gold: over that of the governor are the king's arms in gold and coloured velvet, very ingeniouſly contrived. But the cuſtom here of covering the whole inſide of the churches with flowers and branches—which hang from one ſaints day to another, when the dead ones are taken down and freſh put up—though in itſelf it is pretty enough, yet entirely deſtroys the beauty of the architecture, while the effect of the flowers themſelves is loſt in the glare of the gilding. It is well gold is ſo plenty on this continent, or theſe extravagant ornaments without taſte or judgment, *por amore de Dios*, would come very expenſive.

The church of St. Francis and that of the convent of Mercy, are likewiſe very beautiful buildings; with cupolas and high ſteeples, much in the ſame ſtyle as the cathedral, and juſt as profuſely decorated, but without any paintings except the altarpiece. The church and convent of St. Francis ſtand in the ſtreet of that name, which runs obliquely from the water to the grand ſquare in the middle of the city, where the ſoldiers are ſometimes exerciſed as on a parade: on one ſide of this ſquare ſtands the town-hall, a very large and handſome building, erected on a plan of the jeſuits, who certainly may be called the fathers of architecture in this part of the world.

There are a great many other convents and nunneries diſperſed over the city; ſome of them very large, and of a noble appearance, but all very well inhabited; for nuns here are as plentiful as monks, though they have not the ſame liberty of going into public. All theſe edifices, with the houſes of the governor and the major general—both very commodious—the receiver-general's office, and a public hoſpital, are built of ſtone, beautifully white, which is found in a ſmall plain in the vicinity of the town. The barracks for the ſoldiers are of brick, as are ſome few of the houſes, and have but a mean appearance when contraſted with the whiteneſs of the public buildings, the fairneſs of which is preſerved in a great meaſure by the frequent viſits of the pampero, which wind is an excellent bleacher. The fort, which commands the iſland of St. Gabriel, over againſt

against Buenos Ayres, is large, ſtrong, and provided with a great many apparently very good braſs cannon; but it is awkwardly ſituated, and, with a little manœuvring, if there was but a ſufficient depth of water, an enemy's ſhips might very eaſily annoy the beſt part of the town without being much incommoded by the fire from the fort. But they have little danger to apprehend from an attack by water: the Plata is too well provided with natural barriers, in her ſands and ſhoals, to admit of a marine invaſion; unleſs, indeed the French were to come here with the flat-bottomed boats they have been theſe three hundred years preparing for a deſcent upon England, and then I fear neither the fort, the governor nor his half-clothed ragged regiments of long-haired Indians, and whiſkered Spaniards—who are without exception the dirtieſt, ſlovenlieſt ſet of ſoldiers I ever ſet my eyes upon—would be able to accompliſh much in the defence of the town: taken altogether, in ſome points of view, it affords a very agreeable proſpect enough, from the gardens and trees with which it abounds, contraſted with the whiteneſs of the houſes, which with their colour, height, and form, greatly reſemble thoſe in the Britiſh colonies in North America.—But the effect of every thing in this place is, in a great meaſure, deſtroyed by the extreme dirtineſs of the inhabitants; who from their natural indolence, and lazy habits are beaſtly to an exceſs in every particular.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Hibernian Magazine.

SIR,

ON peruſing ſome old papers not long ago, I found the following curious epitaph; and as the method in which it is done is not very common, you will, perhaps, favour the public with a view of it through the medium of your magazine, by which you will much oblige

Killead, Sept. 1ſt, 1806. A CONSTANT READER.

An Epitaph found in a Country Church-Yard.

I. BENE
a th;this S Γ.' Oneli Esk
A Γ hri neg Raye
Hang;d !!!
F. R. O. mab. V
Syli Fetoli Fele. S.S.

III. Cla !! Yyew
Eep IN. Gfri !! En;
D. S. L. etm;
ead. Vl seab ATE
yo Urg Rie fan
D.D. Ryyo Ur E
Y. E. !!!

V. SIN ! So Metal, L
PIT ! Che Rorb; ro
A D P !! An..!!!

II. Bye Art Han D
C. L. ays Hego Th
Eip elfa N. D. N.
Ows he: Stur N:dto
Ear; TH H !!! Ersel

IV. Ffo Rhw ata. VAI
L: saf, Lood !! oft car
Swhok N; O...
W. S. B. ut ina
RU!! Nofy E...
A. R. S!!!

V. S. He l ... Nh
E. R. S.
hopma Ybe A.G.
A. IN !!!!

For the Hibernian Magazine.

On Rural Privacy.

WHEN we conſider the many advantages ariſing from retirement, it ſeems very ſurpriſing, that mankind ſhould be averſe to it. May we not conclude

conclude that the chief reaſon, is the averſion they have to ſelf-reflection.—There is a conſciouſneſs of having done wrong, that obliges them to abandon the calm retreat and ſilent bower, for the buſtle and diſſipated pleaſures of a large town. Another cauſe why mankind flee ſolitude is the want of a liberal education: books are only calculated for men of learning, for they only can make a proper uſe of them. It has been found, that the debauchee in a priſon has deſtroyed himſelf, while the philoſopher has improved his mind by reading and calm reflection, and in general has been very happy.

It is indeed impoſſible that a good man can be miſerable, for no outward circumſtances can deſtroy the inward ſerenity of his mind: whereas the ſenſualiſt muſt confeſs, that retirement is ill ſuited to his uneaſy diſpoſition. So that to enjoy ſolitude, we muſt commune with our own hearts—repent of our many ſins—reſolve to live a pious and holy life; and then we ſhall like to live as hermits and good men have lived in early ages of the church, who retired from a wicked world for the nobleſt purpoſes. Not as miſanthropiſts, but as lovers of mankind; for by their good example and many prayers, they have benefited their poſterities as well as by their learned works. Happy indeed will it be for us if we tread in their ſteps, and ſeek the ſame reward in Heaven which they ſought.

Sacrifices indeed muſt be made, but ſuccours from above are ready to aid our ſincere endeavours. Our paſſions may be ſtrong, but Divine Grace is far more ſtronger: and the Almighty will approve of our humble attempt to ſerve him. There is no doubt a partiality in ſome naturally for rural ſcenes; and where this is the caſe, the country muſt very much delight them; but religion, if ſincere, will enhance every gratification, for it 'finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, ſermons in ſtones, and good in every thing.'

Friendſhip is likewiſe perfected by retirement; for it is with a friend that our happineſs is complete. We naturally acquaint him with our ſecret griefs and cares, and loſe in his boſom all our gloomy ſuſpicions. Solitude, therefore, baniſhes all the malignant paſſions, and reſtores us to God and virtue. Thus we may perceive how favourable retirement is to the moſt noble purpoſes of life. It is therefore not to be wondered at, that wiſe and good men have courted rural privacy: they have ſeen the world as altogether deceitful, and ſought in a calm retreat, the pleaſures of true and rational devotion. Whatever our private ſentiments may be as they reſpect the unfortunate James the ſecond, who abdicated the throne of England, yet we muſt admire the concluding ſcenes of his life, as delineated by dr. Smollett, which ſhews the influence of ſolitude in our laſt hour. 'This unfortunate monarch,' ſays he, 'ſince the miſcarriage of his laſt attempt for recovering his throne, had laid aſide all thoughts of worldly grandeur, and devoted his whole attention to the concerns of his ſoul.—Though he could not prevent the buſy genius of his queen from planning new ſchemes of reſtoration, he was always beſt pleaſed when wholly detached from ſuch chimerical projects. Hunting was his chief diverſion, but religion was his conſtant care. Nothing could be more harmleſs than the life he led; and in the courſe of it, he ſubjected himſelf to uncommon penance and mortification. He frequently viſited the poor monks of La Trappe, who were much edified by his humble and pious deportment. His pride and arbitrary temper ſeem to have vaniſhed with his greatneſs: he became affable, kind, and eaſy to all his dependants, and his religion certainly opened and improved the virtues of his heart, though it ſeemed to impair the faculties of his ſoul. In his laſt illneſs he conjured his ſon to prefer his religion to every worldly advantage, and even to renounce all thoughts of a crown if he could not enjoy it without offering violence to his faith. He recommended to him the practice of juſtice and chriſtian forgiveneſs; he himſelf declaring, that he heartily forgave the prince of Orange, the emperor, and

all

all his enemies. He died with great marks of devotion, and was interred, at his own requeſt, in the church of the Engliſh Benedictines, in Paris, without any funeral ſolemnity.'

Retirement certainly favours a ſpirit of religion, and therefore rural privacy is to be ſought in

'The ſecret bower where heavenly Meditation dwells!'

Where we may not only turn over the pages of profane hiſtory, and read the unhappy death of Fair Roſamond, (to whom this beautiful and elegant bower is dedicated) who fell a victim to love and jealouſy; but likewiſe, we may read the holy ſcriptures, which are able to make us 'wiſe unto ſalvation.' I would conclude this eſſay with a ſhort ſoliloquy to the ever-preſent Deity.

'Thou God of my life! I deſire in this ſecret bower to addreſs thy majeſty, and to venerate thy adorable perfections! Thou art able to ſilence all the murmurs of my ſoul, and compoſe the moſt unruly paſſions! Do thou ſpeak peace and there will be a calm! Let no temptation ſeduce me from thy love; nor any trouble drive me to deſpair: but may a guardian angel conduct me through life to the peaceful regions of thy heavenly kingdom!—Thou knoweſt the ſecret receſſes of my heart; I therefore beſeech thee to diſperſe all mental blindneſs, and any latent diſpoſition to vice, and ſo influence my ſteps, that after this ſhort life is ended, I may be admitted into thy preſence for ever!'

Lord Charlemont's domain, T. M.
Fair Roſamond's bower,
Aug. 12, 1806.

Advertiſement from an American Paper.

UGLY CLUB.

SATURDAY the 20th inſtant, being the fifth anniverſary, the members are deſired to attend at Williams's coffee-houſe, at two o'clock, in order to tranſact the buſineſs of the day—before which time any ugly gentleman who wiſhes to become a member will lodge his name and qualifications, ſealed, at the bar of the ſaid coffee-houſe. Dinner upon the table at half paſt three o'clock.

A. TURNBULL, Preſident.
A. TUNNO, Vice-preſident.
By Order,
WILLIAM WHITE, Secretary.

Ugly mortals, thither haſte,
Enjoy our mirth—enjoy our feaſt;
Bring rich red noſes—long or crooked,
The Shandean noſe, and noſes hooked;
Bring wide ſtretch'd mouths, form'd for loud laughter;
Let lengthy chins come following after;
But—each MUST bring a well-form'd heart,
Or hear this ſentence—OFF—DEPART!

December 15.

Talkers and Hearers.

'——He flies the ſpot—alarm'd with dread,
Leſt Thirſis ſhould begin to read.'—

SO unwilling are men to be *hearers* in ſociety; and we find, invariably, throughout ſociety, that it is preciſely thoſe who will not liſten one moment to the narrations of another, who require the moſt profound attention, and unwearied nods of approbation, for their own.

The *perfect* hearer ſhould be compoſed by the ſame receipt the duc de Sully gives for making a great ſtateſman.—He ſhould have little feeling—and no paſſion.

The hearer muſt never be drowſy; for nothing perplexes a talker, or reader of his own works, like the accident of ſleep in the midſt of his harangue: and I have known a French talker *riſe up and hold open* the eye-lids of a Dutch hearer with his finger and thumb.

An hearer *muſt not ſquint.* For *no lover* is ſo *zealous* as a *true talker*, who will be perpetually watching the *motion of the eyes*, and always ſuſpecting that the attention is directed to that ſide of the room to which they point.

An

An hearer muſt not be a *ſeer of ſights*. He muſt let an hare paſs by as quietly as an ox; and never interrupt a narration by crying out at the ſight of an highwayman, or a mad dog. An acquaintance of mine *loſt a good legacy* by the ill-timed arrival of a coach and ſix, which he diſcovered at the end of an avenue, and announced as an acceptable hearing to the pride of the family. But it happened to be at the very time the lady of the houſe was relating the critical moment of her life, when ſhe was in the greateſt danger of breaking her vow of celibacy.

An hearer *muſt not* have a weak head; for though the talker may like he ſhould drink with him, he does not chuſe that he ſhould fall under the table till he himſelf is *ſpeechleſs*.

He muſt *not* be a *news-monger*; becauſe *times paſt* have already furniſhed the head of his patron with *all* the ideas he chooſes it ſhould be ſtored with.

Laſtly, and principally, an hearer muſt *not* be a wit. I remember one of this profeſſion, being told by a gentleman, who, to do him juſtice, was a very good *ſeaman*, that he had rode from Portſmouth to London in four hours, aſked 'If it was by *Shrewſbury* clock.' It happened the perſon ſo interrogated had not read Shakeſpere, which was the only reaſon I could aſſign why the adventurous queriſt was not immediately ſent aboard the Stygian tender.

Silence, in the opinion of a talker, is not merely the ſuppreſſion of the action of the tongue: it is neceſſary that every muſcle of the face, and member of the body, ſhould receive its motion from no other ſenſation than that which the talker communicates through the ear.

An hearer muſt *not* have the fidgets. He *muſt* not ſtart if hears a door clap, a gun go off, or a cry of murder. He muſt not ſnuff with his noſtrils if he ſmell fire; becauſe, though he ſhould ſave the houſe by it, he will be as ill rewarded as Caſſandra for her endeavours to prevent the flames of Troy, or Gulliver for extinguiſhing thoſe of Lilliput.

Select Sentences.

OUR pleaſures are deſtroyed by the moſt trifling things:—and may be compared to beds of flowers, amongſt which ſome will undoubtedly be cruſhed—and *one* cruſhed flower is ſufficient to diſquiet us.

Were the two ſexes to appear always in *their own faces*, one might gueſs at the movements *within*, by the motions *without*. But as the majority put on *faces*, as well as *cloaths*, for public view; it is therefore, with the majority, a difficult matter to be well acquainted.

Wedded pairs, who have oppoſite diſpoſitions, and are perpetually ſquabbling with each other, make one think of the union between the *ſwallow* and the *ſnipe*. The firſt, ſays the fable, was never pleaſed in *winter*, the latter was never diſpleaſed but in *ſummer*.

The trifling train of female ſparklers may be compared to the dew-drops which glitter in a May morning, and ſpread their colours to the ſolar rays, but which are ſcattered by the air.—They both charm while they laſt, but they are only the charms of the moment.

An Apt Pupil.

A CLERGYMAN in Suſſex taking his morning ride, overtook a poor pariſhioner's boy with a ſmall baſket containing raddle, which he was carrying in order to mark the ſheep with. He having a dirty lane to go through, the parſon humanely took him up behind him; and as the boy very ſeldom went, or indeed could get to church, the parſon told him he would, while riding through the lane, give him ſome inſtruction, adding, after every ſentence, 'Mark me well, boy.' 'I will, ſir,' ſays the boy. The parſon continued his advice till he got to the end of the lane, and, on finiſhing his lecture, ſays, 'mark me well, do you hear?' 'I can't mark you any more, ſir,' ſays the boy, 'I have uſed all the raddle.'

Journal

Journal of the Proceedings of the Fourth Seſſion of the Second Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. (Continued from Page 497.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, *May* 19.

THE Iriſh loan, treaſury bills' bill, and mutiny bill, were read a third time, and paſſed.

20.] The Scotch judges' ſalaries bill was read a third time, and paſſed.

Earl Spencer moved the order of the day for the ſecond reading of the defence act repeal bill. That act had, in the attempt to carry it into effect, proved the juſtice of the objections which he and his friends had made to it on its introduction. Inſtead of proving an aid to the means of increaſing the regular force, it had operated as a very conſiderable impediment to them, while it had ſubjected the country to pecuniary forfeitures to an immenſe extent. So far even as it had been ſucceſsful, it produced its effect by a violation of the law, and tended by high bounties to renovate that injurious competition which it was intended to prevent. He went into a variety of calculations to prove, that ſuppoſing the act to continue in operation for one year longer, it would be deficient, with reſpect to England alone, in about 20,000 of the number it ought to have raiſed; that the amount of the fines for ſuch deficiency would be about 415,000l. and extending the calculation to the whole of the united kingdom, the amount of penalties would be 545,000l.

Lord Camden ſpoke in defence of the act intended to be repealed. He admitted that it required ſome alterations; but that the late government intended to make them. He moved that the bill ſhould be read again this day three weeks.

The earl of Weſtmoreland alſo deprecated in ſtrong terms the bill before the houſe; and inſiſted, that the defence act produced all the men that were required; namely 15,000 each year.

Lord Sidmouth ſpoke againſt the propoſed delay: and lords Derby, Roſslyn, Darnley, Caernarvon, Radnor, and Groſvenor, followed on the ſame grounds; after which the houſe divided; and the amendment being rejected by a majority of 97 to 40, the bill was read a ſecond time.

22.] The additional force repeal bill, was read a third time, and paſſed.

23.] The royal aſſent was given, by commiſſion, to the defence repeal, Iriſh loan, Iriſh treaſury bills, Scotch judges' ſalaries, admiralty juriſdiction, Weſt India governors' indemnity, lord St. Vincent's annuity bill, and forty private bills.

28.] The houſe, on meeting after their adjournment, proceeded, with cloſed doors, to diſcuſs ſome points relative to the trial of lord Melville, and then adjourned till

30.] The houſe was occupied in the further conſideration of the evidence on lord Melville's trial.

June 2.] The diſcuſſion was reſumed on the caſe of lord Melville.

3.] Lord Moira preſented a petition from juſtice Fox, ſetting forth the circumſtances of his ſituation, and praying relief. It was ordered to lie on the table.

The conſideration of lord Melville's caſe was then reſumed, and ſtrangers were, as uſual, excluded.

5.] Several bills were forwarded, and the diſcuſſion was reſumed on the caſe of lord Melville.

6.] The income tax and additional force repeal bills went through a committee.

7.] The houſe received the mutiny bill from the commons; which was read a firſt, and ordered to be read a ſecond time on Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SIR J. Newport obtained leave for bills to regulate the offices of the receiver generals of cuſtoms and exciſe in Ireland; and one for repealing the Iriſh additional force act.

PRIVATE BREWERIES.

In a committee of ways and means, lord H. Petty ſtated, that he had to ſuggeſt a ſubſtitute for the tax on iron.

He had turned his attention to the private breweries, carried on by the families of individuals. That ſyſtem was now going on at a great rate, and principally on account of the increaſe of duty paid by the public brewer. To this ſyſtem of domeſtic economy, therefore, the ſtate had a right to look for a ſupply; and he could aſſure the committee it would be ſo moderate in its operation, as ſtill to leave the private a decided advantage over the public brewer. He then proceeded to deſcribe the quantities of malt brewed by the public and the private brewers upon their reſpective data; and ſtated, that it was upon the duties paid on three millions of quarters of malt made into ſtrong and ſmall beer, that he ſhould ſubmit this new propoſal. It would alſo be recollected, that the diſtilleries conſumed annually 1,000,000 of quarters of malt, and that during the year of ſcarcity, 1800, upwards of 250,000 quarters had been brewed by the private brewers. On that calculation, therefore, he ſhould eſtimate this new tax at 500,000l. being the full ſum at which he had charged the duty on iron. He had endeavoured to render this burthen as light as poſſible to private families; and inſtead of carrying the exciſe into ſuch families, he had preferred a mode of commutation which would bring the duty under the aſſeſſed taxes, by means of a licence to manufacture beer, in order that all who ſhould ſo brew might be charged as private brewers. In applying this to private farmers, he did not mean to touch the poor, or the cottager who brewed his own beer. It was, therefore, propoſed to make only thoſe claſſes pay the new duty, who already paid the aſſeſſed taxes under their different heads. The ſcale would thus be as follows:—Every family paying a duty on a four-wheeled carriage, and one male ſervant, to pay a commutation for every male in ſuch family, 1l. 1s. —For every female, 10s.—Families not paying for a four-wheeled carriage, but aſſeſſed for one male ſervant, to pay for each male, 15s.—Every female, 7s. 6d.—Families not aſſeſſed for a male ſervant, but paying the aſſeſſed tax, for every male, 10s.—Every female, 5s.—Perſons only paying the loweſt order of aſſeſſed taxes, and charged with the window tax, males, 5s. females, 2s. 6d.—All children under ten years old excepted, and alſo all the lower orders of the labouring poor, and all perſons not paying aſſeſſed taxes, and who may chooſe to brew for themſelves, to be exempt; for no perſon but the private brewer would have any part of the charge to bear. The number of perſons liable to this tax he calculated upon the following ſcale: Firſt claſs, 12,000.—Second claſs, 50,000.—Third claſs, 364,000.—Fourth claſs, 320,000.—And the whole produce he eſtimated to bring in a nett revenue of 500,000l. He obſerved, that he felt happy that the claſs of labouring poor would be altogether exempt from the tax; and concluded by moving, that there be laid upon every barrel of ale or ſtrong beer brewed by private families, of the value of 16s. an exciſe duty of 10s. to be paid by the perſon ſo brewing, except ſuch perſon as ſhould pay a commutation licence duty upon the ſcale before mentioned.

A converſation enſued, in the courſe of which lord H. Petty intimated, that ſomething would be done to equalize the duty on cider to the new duty on beer.—The reſolutions were agreed to.

Some amendments in the property bill were read, and paſſed.

20.] The houſe was occupied in a converſation on the ſubject of the nabob of Arcot's debts: during which

Mr. Keene adviſed a rigid ſcrutiny into the claims of the creditors; and aſſerted, that of the debts, which amounted to 5,600,000l. not more than 500,000l. had been fairly contracted; and

Lord Caſtlereagh obſerved, that the company poſſeſſed aſſets from the nabob, ſufficient to pay 136,000l. a year to his private creditors.

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.

21.] Some accounts relative to the barrack department, ſimilar to thoſe which

which had been moved for by mr. Robſon on a preceding evening, were granted on the motion of lord H. Petty.—His lordſhip then moved that a new commiſſion of inquiry be inſtituted into the ſyſtem of military expenditure in the Weſt Indies. He took a view of the eſtabliſhment formed for this purpoſe by the late miniſter; but he obſerved, the commiſſioners, though they never omitted to take their ſalaries, ſoon forgot that there were duties to be performed; in conſequence of which, notwithſtanding the ſuppreſſion of the office of joint auditors, the accounts were ſo much in arrear, as to render it abſolutely neceſſary that ſome ſyſtem ſhould be inſtituted to get through them. As a proof of the neceſſity of inquiry into the diſburſements connected with the army, he ſtated, that there had been iſſued for hoſpital ſtores and field works, which always form a very extenſive branch of the military diſburſements, during ſix ſucceſſive years in the late war, a ſum of 700,000l. annually, which was paid to a mr. Trotter; and ſuch was the zeal and induſtry of that gentleman, and ſuch the variety of avocations in which he was deſirous of diſtinguiſhing himſelf for the ſervice of the public, that he was at the ſame time the manufacturer of ſome of the articles of ſtores, the purveyor of other articles, the contractor for others, the comptroller of the expenditure, and finally the auditor of his own accounts: beſides, feeling that after ſo much zeal and induſtry exerted for the accommodation of the country in his own perſon, he was entitled to ſome remuneration beyond the ordinary claſs of contractors, he charged ten per cent. upon the whole expenditure, over and above all other profits upon the articles ſo furniſhed!!! Another head of account was that of barracks; on which no leſs than nine millions had been expended in the courſe of the late war, no part of which had been ſubmitted to the cognizance of comptrollers. It was found, alſo, that by the principal perſons in ſeveral departments many large ſums had been iſſued to clerks and inferior perſons in office for minor diſburſements, of which no account had been paſſed for years. He then touched on the glaring abuſes committed in the Weſt Indies; and aſſerted, that the very laſt account of army pay, examined by the board of accounts, was for 1782, and that no account of that nature had been ſince audited. The navy accounts were alſo very greatly in arrear; and the ſtore accounts lay over ſince the period juſt mentioned, without any examination: all the expenſes of the laſt war were in the ſame predicament. The account of the expeditions to the Helder and to Egypt, and all the charges connected with them, as well as all ſubſidiary accounts with continental powers, were totally untouched to this hour. There were, beſide, accounts under the examination of the old commiſſioners, to the amount of 167 millions, not nearly gone through, beſides a ſum of 58 millions, of which the account had not yet been explained. Add to this a ſum of 150 millions, under the head of army pay, ſtill untouched, as well as 80 millions of navy expenditure; and there would appear an aggregate ſum of no leſs than 455 millions ſterling ſtill unaccounted for within the laſt twenty years; a ſum greater than the whole national debt. He ſaid it was notorious, that the groſſeſt malverſations were ſhrouded behind thoſe unaudited accounts; and that to remedy theſe evils, it was propoſed to repeal both the acts under which the preſent commiſſioners of accounts were conſtituted, and to appoint, under another act, ten commiſſioners, for the purpoſe of auditing and controlling the army accounts; and, the better to enable them to direct their inveſtigations, it was propoſed to arm them with authority to compel all perſons, connected with the diſburſements of public money, to furniſh their accounts; theſe to be diſtinct from the Weſt India commiſſioners; and alſo of another diſtinct board of comptrollers of military expenditure, conſtituted upon a plan ſimilar to that eſtabliſhed under lord Godolphin, whoſe duty it would be to examine, in the firſt inſtance, all army

eſtimates

eſtimates and accounts; to watch over the expenditure of military funds; to act as the confidential adviſers of the board of treaſury, in all applications of money for military purpoſes; to report ſuch frauds as they ſhould be able to diſcover: to have the power of calling before them all perſons in any degree connected with the military expenditure, and of examining them upon oath. With reſpect to the ten commiſſioners of accounts, none of whom were to be members of parliament, it was propoſed to ſeparate them into three diſtinct boards, the one conſiſting of four members, and the other two of three members each; thoſe boards to have communication with each other, as they might find neceſſary for the general advantage of the examinations referred to them: but by no means to mix the objects reſpectively committed to them. The whole body of accounts in arrear were to be ſeparated into three diſtinct periods.—One of theſe boards to commence with the public accounts from the 1ſt of December laſt, and to bring them up clear to the lateſt period. The next board to take up the inveſtigation of the 167,000,000l. now under inquiry; and the third to take up the examination of all that body of other accounts which have never yet been called for. By this means, he truſted that the whole of that immenſe maſs would be gone through with the utmoſt poſſible expedition, and the affairs of the country in theſe reſpects placed upon ſome regular and ſatisfactory footing. With reſpect to the peculation in the Weſt Indies, he added that the ſyſtem had continued to be carried on by the delinquents under every ſpecies of crime that could be ſubſervient to their purpoſe. Forgery, perjury, bribery, and every ſtratagem, had been reſorted to; and not content with falſe charges, falſe returns, and flagitious embezzlements, they had bribed the officers of the cuſtoms to ſign falſe certificates, fraudulent invoices, and ſimilar documents, in aid of their purpoſes; proofs of which had been detected in one inſtance to the amount of 80,000l. and in another 30,000l. actually applied in bribery, to conceal frauds of an enormous extent. He concluded with moving for a bill for the more effectual examination of public accounts in the Weſt Indies, and the prevention of frauds therein.

Mr. Roſe obſerved, that though there was ſome arrear in the accounts, yet half of the 500,000,000l. which were ſtated to be unaccounted for, was now in the pay office; he, however, wiſhed to ſee the whole buſineſs inveſtigated.

The ſecretary at war, mr. Bathurſt, and mr. W. Dundas, bore teſtimony to the great exertions of the perſons employed in the war office; and aſſerted, that it was impoſſible for them to get through the vaſt preſſure of buſineſs. Leave was given to bring in the bill.

In a committee on the army eſtimates, the ſecretary at war ſtated, that in conſequence of the reductions which were made in the different corps, the eſtimates of the preſent year would be as follow:—Savings by reductions in cavalry, 255,000l.—Ditto foot guards, 18,000l.—Ditto waggon train, 90,000l. —Total ſaving by reduction, 363,000l. —In the whole of the eſtimates (including the volunteers) there would be a diminution of 934,192l. from which, if the diminution with reſpect to the expenſe of volunteers was ſubtracted, which amounted to 472,000l. there would remain 462,192l. as the total diminution of expenſes, in conſequence of the reductions to be made. He then proceeded to ſtate the total amount of our effective force at home and abroad, including the troops ſerving in India, and the ſecond battalions. He ſhould take their number at the following periods:—1ſt of January, 1806, 240,953.—1ſt of May, 1806, 250,994.—Increaſe, 10,041.—It appeared, therefore, that while our army was increaſed by above 10,000 men, the expenſe of it would be diminiſhed by near half a million. Government might, therefore, take credit for having provided an army on much cheaper terms than their predeceſſors. The next head was, the recruiting ſtaff con-

tingencies for the ſupply of the army. This had been eſtimated laſt year at 50,000l. recruiting eſtabliſhment 50,000l contingencies, and 25,000l. for the recruiting eſtabliſhment in Ireland. The ſame ſum would be ſufficient for the preſent year, although ſomewhat a greater proportion ſhould be allowed for the recruiting eſtabliſhment in Ireland. The eſtimates for the volunteers were as follow:—For the laſt year, 1,600,000l.—For the preſent, 1,028,000l.—Total of ſaving, 572,000l.—This ſum included 132,000l. for cloathing, which would fall in after the preſent year. After a few general obſervations, he moved his firſt reſolution: which was, 'That 150,529 men ſhould be voted for the regular army of the united kingdom, from the 24th of June till the 24th of December.'

A long argument enſued reſpecting the diſcontent among the volunteers, and the comparative advantages of the preſent and the late military ſyſtems; in which lord Caſtlereagh, general Tarleton, mr. Canning, and mr. Perceval, repeated the opinions which they had urged on previous occaſions; and meſſrs. Windham, Whitbread, and Fox, ſpoke in favour of the projects propoſed; after which the reſolutions were agreed to.

22.] A long converſation took place on the propriety of abandoning the propoſed tax on iron in Ireland; meſſrs. Roſe and Foſter ſpoke againſt the tax; and ſir J. Newport, and meſſrs. Corry and Grattan ſupported it.—The chairman then reported progreſs.

Mr. Roſe, after repeating his earneſt ſolicitude that the abuſes in the expenditure of public money ſhould be probed to the bottom, gave notice, that he ſhould move to-morrow for a variety of papers, to ſhow what ſums of money had been iſſued to the accountants, &c. from the treaſury, from the cloſe of the American war to the preſent time.

The houſe was afterwards occupied in converſations on the military and American intercourſe bills.

23.] Mr. Addington gave notice that he would, ſoon after the holidays, bring forward a motion reſpecting the returns of the inſpecting officers of the volunteers. He ſaid, that the object of his motion would be, to aboliſh the diſſatisfaction that prevails amongſt ſome volunteer corps.

A debate enſued on a motion by general Tarleton, for printing the army eſtimates; but the motion was loſt without a diviſion.

THANKS TO THE MANAGERS OF THE IMPEACHMENT.

The ſecretary at war roſe to make a motion of which he had given notice, and which he hoped he ſhould have the unanimous concurrence of the houſe. The great and important ſubject which had ſo long engaged the attention of the public and of parliament, the impeachment of lord Melville, had, as far as that houſe was concerned, been brought to a concluſion. He therefore now thought it proper to call the attention of the houſe, to what they themſelves muſt have obſerved; he thought he might ſafely ſay, that no managers appointed to conduct an impeachment had ever ſhown more diligence, more abilities, or greater prudence, than they had in the whole progreſs of the trial, and none had ever ſtronger claims to the approbation of that houſe. The houſe had very naturally ſelected for that arduous taſk, men of the greateſt zeal, and the moſt ability for conducting thoſe proceedings; and they had diſcharged the duty impoſed upon them in ſuch a manner as to deſerve the thanks of that houſe, and the veneration of poſterity. The managers had been ſelected from the perſons of every deſcription of talent which the houſe poſſeſſed; and it was hard to ſay which was moſt to be admired, the able manner in which the caſe was opened, the judicious arrangement of the proofs, or the very luminous and forcible expoſition of the law as applied to that caſe. It ſeemed difficult to ſay, to what particular part of the management of it thanks were moſt peculiarly due. There was one feature of this trial, however, which muſt engage their

particular attention. Every lover of the conſtitution muſt be pleaſed to ſee, that all the difficulties embarraſſments, and delays of public juſtice, which had formerly attended impeachment, were now removed, by the maſterly arrangement which the managers made of their proofs, and their declining to dwell upon unneceſſary topics. He concluded by moving,

'That the thanks of this houſe be given to the members who were appointed the managers of the impeachment againſt Henry viſcount Melville, for their faithful management in their diſcharge of the truſt repoſed in them.'

The motion being ſeconded by ſir John Newport,

The queſtion was put, and carried with ONE diſſentient voice.

The ſpeaker roſe, and addreſſed the managers (who ſtood up in their places, uncovered,) in the following ſpeech:

'GENTLEMEN,

'The houſe, upon the reſult of grave and important inquiries into the adminiſtration of the public expenditure, came to the reſolution of entering upon the moſt ſolemn of all its functions; and of reſorting to that tranſcendant power, by which it can bring to judgment all miſdeeds done by the higheſt ſervants of the crown, and moſt effectually avenge all inroads made, or attempted to be made, upon the liberties of the people.

'The conduct and management of that power was delegated to you;—to prepare and arrange the proofs of complex and intricate facts; and to make good the charge of high crimes and miſdemeanors againſt a noble perſon, whoſe elevated and ſplendid ſituations in the ſtate rendered his actions of ſignal example, for good or for evil, to all perſons entruſted with the public treaſure.

'Throughout the progreſs of the trial ſo undertaken, we have ſeen with peculiar ſatisfaction its proceedings conducted with an exemplary diligence and diſpatch which have reſcued impeachments from the diſgrace into which they had nearly fallen, and have reſtored them to their ancient ſtrength and honour. Upon your part, we have alſo witneſſed—that unwearied induſtry and ſingular ſagacity with which you have purſued and eſtabliſhed the proofs; that boldneſs, ſo properly belonging to the commons, with which you have maintained the charge; and that powerful diſplay of argument and learned eloquence which have ſpread the light of day over dark, ſecret, and criminal tranſactions.

'The judgment of the whole is now with the lords; and whether that be of condemnation or of acquittal, it reſts with a tribunal which, ſo far as depends upon human inſtitutions, promiſes the faireſt hopes of ultimate juſtice.

'But be the iſſue what it may, your part is now accompliſhed: in the diſcharge of your duty you have ſatisfied the expectation of the commons; you have obtained the high reward of their approbation and thanks; and, in obedience to their commands, I am now to acquaint you with their reſolution:—

'That the thanks of this houſe be given to the members who were appointed the managers of the impeachment againſt Henry viſcount Melville, for their faithful management in the diſcharge of the truſt repoſed in them.'

The ſecretary at war then ſaid, that although he had the pain in hearing *one* diſſenting voice to this vote of thanks, he hoped he ſhould hear none to the motion he was now about to make. He moved, 'That the ſpeech of mr. ſpeaker, on delivering the vote of thanks to the managers, be printed.'

The queſtion was then put, and carried *nem. con.*

Mr. Roſe, on moving for the accounts of monies iſſued from the treaſury, obſerved that the ſpeech of lord H. Petty had induced a belief that there was a loſs to the public to the amount of 450 millions; while the fact was, that 50 millions belonged to the bank account; but although he would admit the arrears to amount to about

429 millions, yet it was highly probable that little or no abuſe had taken place.

Lord H. Petty ſaid, he was ready to admit, that the greater part of the defalcations might be recovered; and he did not conceive mr. Trotter was to blame for getting as much as he could by his merchandize; but it was an abuſe in his employers to allow him to hold ſo many different appointments.

Mr. Roſe's motion, and a ſimilar one by lord H. Petty, were agreed to. His lordſhip then moved, that 300,000l. be granted for remunerating the glorious ſervices of the officers and men who acted in the battle off Trafalgar; which was carried *nem. con.*

28.] Mr. Paul roſe to bring forward his promiſed charges againſt marquis Welleſley, with reference to his conduct to the nabob of Oude. The charges were then laid on the table, and read by the clerk. Their peruſal occupied upwards of an hour, and were read in a very low tone of voice: the ſubſtance of them appeared to be a recapitulation of the local and political ſituation of the country of Oude, as an independent ſtate under the nabob its prince, in extent equal to England and Wales, with a population of many millions; containing many rich and fertile diſtricts, with a number of towns and villages; its capital, Lucknow, as large as London and Weſtminſter, and equally crowded with inhabitants; that the nabob lived in a ſtile of wealth, ſtate, and ſplendour, ſuperior to any European prince; that his jewels alone were worth four millions ſterling; that he had 500 elephants in his train, with a military eſtabliſhment of 13,000 horſe and 30,000 foot, excluſive of the police. It then detailed a general outline of the minuter branches of government, and mode of collecting taxes, and recapitulated the various treaties entered into with the nabob of Oude by the Britiſh governors in India down to the arrival of marquis Welleſley; it then proceeded to ſtate a variety of charges againſt the marquis, accuſing him of having, without any juſt cauſe, contrary to the expreſs orders of the India company, and in open violation of ſolemn treaties ſubſiſting with the nabob, made exorbitant exactions of money from him, demanded of him the ſurrender of territory guaranteed to him, frequently urging him to diſband his army, and treating him with ſo much diſreſpect and ſeverity as were calculated to induce him to reſign his throne; and when, by the frequent exactions made upon him, his revenues were inadequate to ſupply further means, the marquis not only committed againſt him new acts of hoſtility and indignity, but endeavoured to degrade him in the eyes of his ſubjects, and to excite them to diſobedience and inſurrection. The charges contained a variety of other accuſations of a ſtill graver nature; and upon the reading being concluded, mr. Paull moved the ſaid charges be printed.

Sir A. Welleſley aſked how mr. Paull meant to proceed; but received no anſwer.—The papers were ordered to be printed: and mr. Paull then gave notice that he ſhould move the diſcuſſion of the charges this day three weeks.

The property tax bill was read a third time and paſſed; ſeveral additional clauſes being read and agreed to.

Mr. Francis objected to that which exempts the property of foreigners in our funds, and aſſerted that this exemption would deprive the country of 100,000l. per year: he moved for expunging the clauſe; but after a few obſervations in ſupport of it, from mr. Fox, the motion fell to the ground.

On the motion of mr. Vanſittart, the houſe went into a committee, to conſider of the ſalaries to be granted to the new auditor of accounts; and it was reſolved, that a ſum not exceeding 1500l. a-year be granted to the firſt commiſſioner, and 1000l. to the others: and that, if ſent to the Weſt Indies, the lords of the treaſury be empowered to grant 500l. additional a-year.—Adjourned to

30.] After

30.] After ſome motions for papers, &c. the ſecretary at war moved for a committee on the mutiny bill.

Mr. Windham, in anſwer to lord Caſtlereagh, ſtated, that he had not made up his mind in the ſubject of the bounties to be given, to induce men to re-enliſt at the expiration of the terms of ſeven and fourteen years.

The ſpeaker then leaving the chair, Mr. Windham adverted to the clauſes of the mutiny bill; and obſerved, that by this bill, while the contract of the ſoldier was ſecured to the public, the former had alſo the pledge of parliament for its performance, and a power was left to government to vary the contract after a certain number of years. Thus, though men might be parted with, it would only be with a hope of getting them again with advantage, and might be compared to the putting of money out at intereſt. He proceeded to ſhow, that all the military meaſures of the laſt fifteen years had failed in their object, as none had ever afforded a permanent ſource of recruiting: even the additional force bill, which profeſſed to be permanent, was temporary, and had completely failed; and thinking that the plans which had been already reſorted to had been highly injurious, he was ſatisfied that they ought not to be renewed till others had been tried. He therefore wiſhed to try the effect of voluntary enliſtment. He contended, that there was no cauſe for apprehending that any danger to the ſervice would ariſe from the diſcharge of men at the end of the times for which they were enliſted; as the men would be too much attached to the ſervice to leave it. He concluded with moving an amendment to the oath in the mutiny bill; in which the perſon enliſted, after ſwearing that he did not belong to the militia, navy, &c. undertook to ſerve his majeſty for ſeven years; and if the country ſhould be at war at the time of his diſcharge, then to be at the diſpoſal of his majeſty for three years *longer*: if the perſon be under eighteen when he enliſts, as many years are to be added to his ſervice as will make the ſeven years commence when he is eighteen.

Sir J. Pulteney recapitulated his former arguments on the efficacy of the additional force bill; and adviſed the regular recruiting ſyſtem to be continued.—He was followed by mr. Yorke, who conſidered the propoſed method to be an innovation of a moſt alarming nature, unneceſſary and unconſtitutional. He took a view of the numbers of men raiſed at different periods laſt year, and contended that the meaſures which were then adopted had produced 50,000 men.

Colonel Craufurd warmly ſupported the meaſures propoſed by mr. Windham; and expreſſed his approbation of the reſerve of 200,000 men, which would thus be provided for the army.

Mr. Canning ſpoke at conſiderable length againg the plan; and urged the impropriety of precipitating ſuch a ſerious meaſure.

Mr. Fox replied, and argued that the principle of the ſyſtem propoſed was the beſt which could be brought forward. In the courſe of a luminous ſpeech, he deſcanted on the great advantages of a large diſpoſable army; and obſerved that though he wiſhed for peace upon any terms conſiſtent with the honour of the country, it muſt not be obtained by giving up our connexion with the belligerent powers.

Mr. Perceval followed on the ſame grounds as mr. Canning; and obſerved, that by the propoſed change, the country would be put to the annual increaſe charge of 880,000l. and that every man who lived ten years after his diſcharge would coſt the country 230l. At four in the morning a diviſion took place; when there were—ayes, 254—noes, 125—majority, 129.

June 2.] Mr. Vanſittart obtained leave for a bill to aboliſh fees in the cuſtom-houſe in London, and for the better regulation of perſons employed therein.

In a committee on the mutiny bill, Lord Caſtlereagh repeated the objections

tions which he had made on a former occaſion to the new clauſes; he conſidered them as an infringement on the prerogative of the crown; and the mode propoſed for increaſing the army was, in his opinion, wild and romantic in the extreme. On making a compariſon of the waſte ſuſtained by regiments, he inſtanced the returns of the ſeven battalions of the guards, which conſained 8,452 men; there were 769, or one-eleventh, in the eighth year of their ſervice; 389, or one twenty-ſecond, in the fifteenth; and 78, which was not in the proportion of 1 to 100, in the twenty-firſt year. He thought that he might fairly eſtimate the waſte of other regiments from the eſtimate he had ſtated of the guards. It would therefore appear that one-eleventh, or 22,000 men, would be entitled to their diſcharge annually, on arriving at the completion of the firſt period of ſeven years; and in addition to this, there would be 10,000 annually entitled, on completing their ſecond period of ſervice, or fourteen years. He then went into a detail of the expenſes which would be incurred by this ſyſtem, and which he aſſerted would make a total annual increaſe for the army of two millions ſterling.

Mr. Grattan defended the new ſyſtem; and made references to hiſtory, to ſhow that the Roman legions were moſt efficient when they were compoſed of men who were not the refuſe of the people; thence inferring, that the French army, which was compoſed of the flower of the nation, could not be beaten by the lower claſs of the Engliſh. He denied that the army is dependant upon the crown, but argued, that it muſt be conſidered as a creature of the legiſlature. He concluded with expreſſing his opinion, that under the ſyſtem propoſed the country would be invincible.

The maſter of the rolls combated the arguments of mr. Grattan; and contended, that the examples drawn from the conduct of deſpotic ſovereigns would not apply to this country; but with reſpect to the bill before the houſe, he had many objections to it, and hoped miniſters would either withdraw this hazardous and impolitic project, or at leaſt produce it in the committee in a more digeſted ſtate.—If they would do neither of theſe, he would give his decided oppoſition to the meaſure.

He was followed by the ſolicitor general, who ſpoke in favour of the meaſure, as being calculated to make the army and the people one body, inſtead of effecting a dangerous diſtinction.

General Stuart ridiculed the idea of an army compoſed of men of property; and aſſerted from experience, that day-labourers made better ſoldiers than tradeſmen or clerks.—The houſe then divided on the clauſe for limited ſervice; when there were—Ayes, 206—Noes, 106—Majority, 100.

3] Mr Keene moved for a copy of a letter from ſir J. Macpherſon, in India, to the directors, dated 30th March, 1783. The object of this letter was, to ſhow that the charges he had ſtated againſt ſir R. Sullivan were not ſo unfounded as might be imagined. —Ordered.

Lord Caſtlereagh ſpoke againſt the intended bill relative to the intercourſe for America, and moved for certain inſtructions ſent to the governor of the Weſt India iſlands in 1804. relative to the American trade, to ſhow that the bill was unneceſſary.

Meſſrs. Roſe and Perceval followed, to the ſame effect; and the order for the ſecond reading was transferred from Thurſday to Monday.

Mr. Fox gave notice, that on Tueſday he ſhould ſubmit a reſolution, pledging the houſe to enter as ſoon as poſſible into the abolition of the ſlave trade, but not pledging itſelf as to the time when the abolition ſhould commence.

Earl Temple, after alluding to the Oude charge againſt marquis Welleſley having been long on the table, and having been printed and circulated among the members, moved that the ſaid charge be taken into conſideration to-morrow fortnight. As there was little proſpect of mr. Paull taking it up,

up, he ſhould bring forward the motion himſelf on that day.

Mr. Paull quoted precedents in mr. Haſtings's caſe, to ſhow that the charge had not lain too long upon the table, and ſaid that the earl might do as he choſe, reſpecting the motion he now intimated. For his own part, he would declare, that he ſhould not be influenced by any thing the earl can do, but that he ſhould perſevere in the way he thought moſt proper for the ends of juſtice.

Some converſation enſued between lord Hamilton, ſir J. Newport, and ſir A. Welleſley, reſpecting the charge of murder againſt marquis Welleſley (which it appears is only a general charge), when the notice of earl Temple was ordered to be entered.

On the ſecond reading of the amendments to the mutiny bill,

Mr. Windham, in converſation with other members, obſerved, that the ſuſpenſion of the ballot for the militia muſt continue till the militia be reduced to their original number. That reduction was going on gradually. Thoſe who had volunteered into the line, would be ſupplied by bounty, inſtead of ballot; but that was not with any view to an experiment.

5.] After moving for ſome additional papers relative to the charges againſt marquis Welleſley,

Mr. Paull moved for a committee on the 10th inſtant, to hear evidence on the charge relative to Oude.

Mr. Fox ſuggeſted the 18th inſtead of the 10th; to which mr. Paull agreed, and moved for the attendance of the following perſons on that day, to give their evidence:—'Lord Teignmouth, ſir A. Clarke, lieutenant-colonel Raynes, major-general F. St. John, W. Wright, eſq. ſir R. Strachey, and colonel A. Kydd.'

Leave was given for a bill to eſtabliſh a free intercourſe between Great Britain and Ireland in the import and expott of grain.

6.] In a committee of ways and means,

Lord H. Petty obſerved, that it was his intention to withdraw the tax on private breweries, though he was convinced of the equity of its principle. But it remained to be conſidered, whether the object of this tax might not be better attained by an additional tax on malt. On Monday he ſhould propoſe an addition of 10 per cent. upon the aſſeſſed taxes, in the room of that which he intended to relinquiſh; though he ſhould propoſe a ſimilar tax next ſeſſion.

Sir R. Buxton, meſſrs. Coke, Long, Wilberforce, and T. Jones, ſeverally objected to the operation of the tax on private brewing; and an order was afterwards made for a committee of ways and means on Monday.

Mr. Windham then moved the third reading of the mutiny bill; on which

Mr. Wallace entered into an extenſive detail of arguments againſt the meaſure, which he conſidered as an infraction of the privileges of the crown—He was followed by

Mr. Wilberforce, who made an elaborate ſpeech to elucidate the principles of human actions, and to ſhow the powerful incentive which would ariſe from the hopes of even the ſmalleſt promotion among the inferior orders of the army: he adverted to the great neceſſity of a ſtrong regular army, and to the advantage to which ſuch a force might be turned by the facilities of the Britiſh navy. He then touched on the improvement which would take place in the colonial ſyſtem, by the abolition of the ſlave trade; as the greateſt drain upon the Britiſh army was the thouſands of ſoldiers annually ſent to protect the whites in the Weſt Indies againſt the ſlaves; and concluded by declaring, that the ſyſtem now propoſed had his hearty concurrence.

Mr. H. Addington ſpoke to the ſame effect; and expreſſed his conviction that the meaſure would not only be moſt efficient, but very popular.

General Tarleton and mr. Canning repeated their objections to the bill; and

Mr. S. Bourne propoſed, as an amendment, that each ſoldier, in his oath, ſhould bind himſelf to ſerve till the

the end, and six months after any war in which the country might be engaged at the time of his enlistment.

After a speech of some length, by mr. Perceval, against the bill, the house divided on the amendment; when there were—Noes, 195—Ayes, 103—Against the amendment; 92—At half past four o'clock the bill was read a third time and passed.

(To be continued.)

ORIGINAL AND SELECT POETRY.

For the Hibernian Magazine.

To the Memory of Miss Neriſſa Corbett, Daughter of the late Patrick Corbett, of Patrick-ſtreet, Limerick, Eſq. who died of a Decline in the 17th Year of her Age.

Young in years ſhe was old in the beſt qualities that can adorn the human mind—but, alas! the ſcourge of life, a pulmonary conſumption, hurl'd her to an early tomb!

BEAUTY and youth adorn'd her face,
With every charm refin'd;
And Virtue lent her every grace
That decks the humble mind.

Yet nought avail'd, angelic maid!
T'avert thy early doom;
Virtue, in vain, to ſave, eſſay'd,
Her darling from the tomb!—

Yet Friendſhip often o'er her buſt
Shall heave the heart-felt ſigh;
And Love with tears bedew the duſt
Where Neriſſa's relics lie.

Oft muſing thro' this ſacred ſhade,
Shall Memory ſhed a tear;
And Melancholy, penſive maid!
Shall love to wander here.

And thou, fond maid! whoe'er thou art,
Who read'ſt this ſculptur'd line;
Go—bear her image in thine heart,
And make her virtues thine.

OMA.

Addreſs (written by Thomas Dibdin, Eſq.) ſpoken by Mr. Lewis, on his taking a final Leave of the Dublin Stage.

FROM ten years old till now near fifty-ſix,
Of all I've gain'd, the *origin* I fix
Here on this ſpot; where firſt I came
A trembling candidate for ſcenic fame,
In numbers *lipping*, *here* that courſe began,
Which, through your early aid, has ſmoothly ran;
Here too, returning from your iſter land,
Oft have I met your ſmile, your liberal hand:
Oft as I came Hibernia ſtill has ſhown
That hoſpitality ſo much her own.
But *now*, the prompter *time*, with warning bell,
Reminds me that I come to bid farewell!
With uſual joy *this* viſit I ſhould pay,
But *here adieu* is very hard to ſay.
Yet take my thanks, for thouſand favours paſt—
My wiſhes that your welfare long may laſt—
My promiſe that though time upon this face
May make his annual marks, no time can chaſe
Your memory hence, while memory here has place.
My meaning is ſincere, though plainly ſpoke—
My heart, like yours, I hope, is heart of oak;
And that, although the *bark* through years may fail ye,
The trunk was, is, and will be *true ſhillaly*.

Rumour. An Ode.

HARK! amid the murmuring throng
Heard ye not the boding cry?
Wild Conjecture's buſy tongue,
And ever-brooding Calumny?
Shrieks of death-denouncing woe,
With mingled burſts of pity flow.

Rumour! haſte! the tale begin,
Falt'ring accents, viſage pale,
Foretell War's accurſed din;
Now you load with ſighs the gale;
Speak, O ſpeak! in thought we bleed,
Let the doleful tale proceed.

Say, does mad Ambition bold
Spur his courſer to the field?
Does Innocence lay ſtark and cold?
Do the gallant armies yield?
Why muſt murder's work be done,
To ſpurn at Jove, and blot the ſun?

Oft you tell, by demons driven,
Furious winds the veſſel throw
On the high wave up to Heaven;
Then, falling in the gulf below,
Cloſing ſurges inſtant ſweep
Seamen to the wat'ry deep.

Ceaſe, O ceaſe! nor rend my heart;—
Now I mark the alter'd eye,
Defamation lends a dart.
Hark! the yell of Obloquy;
Hear me, and in mercy ſpare
A *Stranger* and a *Princeſs* fair.

Fondly you to courts remove,
And each half form'd hint explain;
Plot, intrigue, amour, you love:
Thus, with ever-veering brain,
Conſtant you anticipate
All the wretched work of fate.

July, 1806. W. AUSTIN.

To Miſs Owenſon, on reading, 'The Wild Iriſh Girl.'

WHILST you with genius and with patriot fire
The love of Erin in our hearts inſpire—

Combine

Combine tradition with hiſtoric lore,
To prove her glorious deeds and worth of yore,
Our time ſhall hail you champion of her cauſe,
And future ages ſanction our applauſe.
Then let a bard (tho' Fancy's powers decay)
This friendly tribute to your merit pay:
'For though grown old, to court the Muſe unfit,
'Talents like your's I love and value yet.'

'St. Clair firſt deckt you with a laurel crown,
'The Novice' next beſtow'd more high renown;
'The Iriſh Girl' a triple wreath ſhall give,
And, like our ſhamrock, ever-blooming live!
A nation's gratitude ſhall twine the band
To grace your temples, and your fame expand!
While we with ſympathiſing ſouls bewail
The prince of Iſinmore's pathetic tale.

Thus while you reſcue Erin's ancient race
From prejudice, contempt, and falſe diſgrace,
O may the offſpring of her preſent days
Aſpire to emulate the worth you praiſe,
While Education, nurs'd by Freedom's ſmile,
Spread Arts and Science thro' this fav'rite iſle,
And may the genial ſcene your fancy paints
Deſcend from Heav'n to bleſs the Land of Saints!

And as in rapture o'er your Harp we dwell,
Which you, like fair Glorvina, tune ſo well!
And hear a voice like her's that ſweetly ſings,
Warbling reſponſive to the minſtrel ſtring—
And whilſt we trace in this accompliſh'd maid
The taſte and ſcience former times diſplay'd,
Her filial love, her virtues ſo correct,
Born to ſecure eſteem and fond reſpect.
We can no longer doubt the picture true,
For ſure Glorvina lives reviv'd in you;
And to complete the moral ſtory told,
May you another Mortimer beholu!

Dublin. J. ATKINSON.

Ode, written in a Sponging-houſe. June 8, 1804.

WELL! the turnkey has made faſt the door,
And no traces of freedom I find,
Save the freedom that thought can reſtore—
The intangible rights of the mind!
Ev'n theſe windows, as though 'twere unfit
That here the bright ſun ſhould intrude,
Still ſcrupling his beams to admit,
Almoſt the ſweet daylight exclude.

'Tis cold! to my room I retire;
Here colder, methinks, than below,
I gladly would aſk for a fire,
But ſhrink at the ſcore I ſhould owe.
Ye ſenates! ye judges! declare,
Who hold in theſe ſtifles the ſway,
Is it juſtice to double the fare,
When the pocket feels nothing to pay?

Recovering misfortune's firſt ſhock,
I venture for ſupper to call;
No bell—with my boot-heel I knock;
Politeneſs forbids me to bawl.
Spare feaſt for a table outſpread!—
Where ſeated in grandeur forlorn,
With gin, ſoup, and porter, and bread,
I fill up the chaſm ſince morn.

Forlorn—the dark picture reveal!
While ſympathy beam'd from her eye,
If others my ſorrow appal,
The woman who loves, ſtill is nigh.
Forlorn—though unwelcome the ſcene,
One friend, too, the ſad gloom would cheer;
And, lo! undeterr'd and ſerene
Another for friendſhip appear.

They are gone, and I haſten to reſt:
O ſleep! my worn eyelids compoſe.
In vain—by reflection diſtreſt,
I ſtart from the mind's fever'd doze!
Come morning! but morning can riſe
With no pleaſing enchantment for me,
No miſt ſhall diſperſe at my ſighs,
No dews at my preſence ſhall flee.

And yet I would fondly believe,
Were the tale of my ſufferings made known,
Not a few o'er my fate then would grieve,
As though the dire tale were their own!
But, ah! my rude journey is caſt
Where peril and evil ſurround,
Where no ſunſhine attempts the blaſt,
From the ſtorm where no refuge is found.

June, 1806. AMICUS.

True Beauty.

WHAT is the blooming tincture of the ſkin,
To peace of mind, and harmony within?
What the bright ſparkling of the fineſt eye,
To the ſoft ſoothing of a calm reply?
Can comelineſs of form, or ſhape, or air,
With comelineſs of words and deeds compare?
No; thoſe at firſt th' unwary heart may gain,
But theſe, theſe only, can that heart retain.

Elegiac Lines on the Death of Lieutenant Anthony Maddock, of the 27*th Regiment of Foot, who died the* 15*th of September*, 1806, *in the* 22*d Year of his Age.*

O LET me vent the feelings of my heart;
Let me the virtues of a youth impart—
A youth whoſe worth my word, but faint can tell,
Who in life's prime to Death a victim fell.

His manners modeſt, gentle, manly, mild,
Affection's brother, and bleſt Duty's child;
He ſoon the friendſhip of each ſtranger won:
'Hark!' MARS loud cries, 'I loſt a gallant ſon!'

At Duty's call quick to his poſt he flew;
To King, to country, and to friends found true.
From truth he never had been known to ſtray—
His guide was Heav'n—Honour led the way!

A vet'ran ſoul the manly youth poſſeſs'd;
He treated danger with a ſmile or jeſt:
His zeal was great in fair purſuit of fame:
He got advanc'd, his merit made the claim.

Now high promoted from this world of woe,
He ſmiles bliſs where joys eternal flow;

There

There the good youth has met the juſt reward,
Which all ſhall meet whoſe worth with him accord.

F.

To an unemployed Barriſter.

IF, to reward them for their various evil,
All lawyers go hereafter to the devil,
So little miſchief doſt thou from the *laws*,
Thou'lt ſurely go below *without a cauſe*.

A Rondeau.

'I TOLD my love, I told her true,
My fields were ſmall, my flocks were few.'
Four bow-pots conſtitute my *fields*,
This but a ſcanty harveſt yields:
My *flocks* are center'd in my bed.
Beneath an almoſt roofleſs ſhed;
Did not then my love tell true,
'My fields were ſmall, my flocks were few?'

An Addreſs to Peace. By G. S. Carey.

AH, ſtop Bellona's crimſon car,
Ye ruthleſs miniſters of war;
Thy tranquil throne ſweet peace reſume
With azure veſt and downy plume.
Where art thou hid, fair dimpled maid,
In what cloſe covert, in what ſhade?
Ah! come and cheer the ravag'd plains,
And break the ling'ring captive's chains.
Be then the ſhepherd's pipe preferr'd,
While he attends his liſt'ning herd,
And, all around, one genial ſmile
Of peace be ſeen throughout this iſle;
Then nations, envious of thy ſtate,
Shall wiſely learn to imitate,
And bid the angry trumpet ceaſe,
To hear the milder notes of peace.

On Mankind.

AS virtues grace the worſt of men,
And vices taint the beſt,
They ne'er too haſtily ſhould be
Or cenſur'd or careſt.

Too oft with undiſtinguiſh'd zeal
We cenſure or commend;
With too much heat purſue a foe,
With too much love a friend.

C.

Epigram on a Miſer's Kitchen. By H. F.

'SPARE not, but waſte not,' (good wholeſome advice,
Where ſervants are careleſs or apt to be nice)
In Harpax's kitchen is placed:
A footman, whoſe ſtomach was keen as his wit,
Thus daſh'd the old dog as beneath it he writ,
'We cannot ſpare any to waſte.'

N O T E.

* *Shenſtone.*

To the Fat Miſs P.

I KNOW 'tis the cuſtom to wiſh that the fair
May grow *more* and *more* beautiful every year.
But I'm an odd fellow, and this I confeſs,
For truly I wiſh you may grow *leſs* and *leſs*.

X. C.

State of Public Affairs.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE negociations are ſtill pending with France, and the fluctuations of the public opinion, during the month relative to their iſſue, have occaſioned a conſiderable variation in the funds.—The premium on omnium has varied between 13 and 4.

Lord Lauderdale, a nobleman of ſingular integrity, firſt rate talents, and indiſputable patriotiſm, has been ſent ambaſſador to Paris to conclude a treaty, the preliminaries of which had, it is believed, been previouſly ſettled between mr. Fox, the ſecretary for foreign affairs in England, and prince Talleyrand, the French miniſter. It is confidently ſtated, that the Engliſh ambaſſador was not admitted to an audience of the French miniſter till after he had been ſeveral days in Paris; and ſome inſidious reflections againſt this country, inſerted in the French official paper, the Moniteur, about that time, demonſtrate the inſolence and ridiculous intoxication of the government of France, in conſequence of its ſucceſſes againſt certain ſuperannuated powers on the continent. Happily, in oppoſing itſelf to Great Britain, it finds an enemy in the vigour of manhood, crowned with laurels, and poſſeſſed of undiminiſhed ſtrength and inexhauſtible reſources.

We are confident, that, although many of the enlightened members of the preſent adminiſtration are, as the friends of humanity, the friends of peace, they will in no degree compromiſe the real honour, or the future ſafety of the country, by concluding a treaty haſtily or unwarily with an enemy, the unceaſing malevolence of whoſe nature has proved him, in regard to all countries, more dangerous in a ſtate of profeſſed peace than of open hoſtility.

The

The adminiſtration are wiſely preparing to carry on hoſtilities with effect, if the overtures of peace ſhould not ſucceed. Various powerful expeditions have ſailed, or are on the point of ſailing, for different deſtinations; by means of which our poſſeſſions and intereſts abroad will be ſecured, and the enemy annoyed wherever he can be aſſailed with a chance of ſucceſs.

As uſual, our navy ſails triumphant in every ſea; and the recent capture of two large French frigates have added to our trophies. The following are the letters of their gallant captors to their reſpective admirals:

Letter from Captain Lavie, of the Blanche, to the Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B.

Yarmouth Roads, July 26.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to acquaint you of my return to Yarmouth roads, having in company La Guerriere French frigate, commanded by m. Hubert (of the legion of honour), whom I captured on the 19th inſtant, in latitude 62 degrees N. off the Ferroe iſlands, after a ſharp conteſt of 45 minutes. La Guerriere is of the largeſt claſs of frigates, mounting 50 guns, with a complement of 317 men; but theſe were ſoon ſadly reduced by our deſtructive fire, and the ſhip has alſo ſuffered ſeverely, while the damages of the Blanche are confined to the top-maſts, rigging, and ſails. It now becomes a pleaſing duty to beg you to recommend lieut. Henry Thomas Davies to their lordſhip's notice, and to ſpeak in terms of reſpect of his general good conduct; as alſo of lieutenants Baſſin and Allan, of mr. Robertſon, the maſter, and lieutenant John Campbell, of the marines.

THOMAS LAVIE,

Blanche.—None killed.

Wounded—lieut. Baſſin, not dangerouſly: Thomas Wilkinſon, James Wilkins, marines, not dangerouſly; George Morley, marine, dangerouſly.

La Guerriere.—Twenty killed; thirty wounded, ten dangerouſly.

Mars, at Sea, July 29, 1806.

SIR,

I beg leave to acquaint you, that I continued in purſuit of four of the enemy's frigates the night of the 27th inſtant; although I loſt ſight of them, as alſo the ſquadron under your command, ſoon after it was dark, except the Africa, which we ſaw until about 11 o'clock, on the lee quarter, when ſhe was obſerved to burn ſome falſe fires.—We ſteered about a point free the whole night, with a light in the ſtern, ſtanding to the ſouthward, and carried a preſs of ſail; I was induced ſo to do, from obſerving the courſe the enemy's ſquadron was ſteering when firſt ſeen, and judging that it would increaſe their difficulty of getting to leeward of us; it had that effect moſt fully, for at daylight yeſterday morning they were diſcovered preciſely on the ſame bearing as on the previous evening, though at a greater diſtance, except their ſternmoſt ſhip, which we appeared to be gaining on; this induced the French commodore to tack with his three headmoſt ſhips, and join her, and formed in line of battle on the larboard tack, I thought, and hoped, with a determination to try the fortune of war, which was what every one on board the Mars moſt anxiouſly wiſhed; but, after making ſome ſignals, about three in the afternoon he made off with three frigates, the other continued her courſe under an extraordinary preſs of ſail, and finding that ſhe was the only one that we had gained on during a chace of 150 miles, and the day far ſpent, I ſtill kept after her till ſix o'clock, when, in the midſt of a violent ſquall of wind and hail, we were ranging upon her lee quarter; after the firſt ſhot ſhe ſtruck her colours, juſt at the moment our broadſide was about to open on her. She proved to be La Rhin, a very fine French frigate, of 44 guns, 18-pounders on the main deck, and 318 men; only four years old, commanded by monſieur Lameillerie, in the Hortenſe, with the Hermione and Themis frigate, on their return from Porto Rico. Soon after the Rhin had ſurrendered, on the ſquall clearing away, the other three frigates were ſeen ſtanding to the ſouth-eaſt; and I regret that the weather, which has yet prevented our removing more than one-

third

third of the prisoners, made it impracticable for me to pursue them further. I cannot conclude without expressing my admiration of the conduct of every officer and man in the ship, during the chace of 24 hours, against so superior a force, with very bad weather, and incessant rain; several of our sails were split, and replaced with alacrity; and, in short, had the remainder of the French squadron waited our approach, from the great zeal manifested by every person on board, I have no doubt but our efforts would have been crowned with complete success in their destruction. I am, &c.

R. D. OLIVER.

RUSSIA.

A change in the ministry has been supposed to be accompanied by a change of the political views and partialities of the head of this great and powerful empire. The Russian envoy at Paris has concluded a separate peace, the articles of which have not yet transpired, but they are believed to be inimical to all the principles of foreign policy which, during two reigns have governed the court of Petesburgh.

Great changes are said to be projected by the meddling and ambitious despot of France in the destiny of various northern countries, to which it is supposed Russia will be party.—Poland, Saxony, Swedish Pomerania, and parts of Turkey, are understood to be the objects of these arrangements.

GERMANY.

That no power might exist on the continent which might be able to resist the designs of France, this latter power has availed itself of its present ascendancy, and has insidiously contrived, as a matter of arrangement, to dismember the German empire, dissolve the Germanic union, and compel the emperor to resign his office and dignity!

Ratisbon, August 2.

Whereas his majesty the emperor of the French, and their majesties the kings of Bavaria and Wirtemberg—their electoral highnesses the arch-chancellor and the elector of Baden—his imperial highness the duke of Berg—and their highnesses the landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, the princes of Nassau Weilburg and Nassau Usingen, of Hohenzollern-Hechingen, Hohenzollern-Siegmaringen, Salm-Salm, and Salm-Kyrburg, Isenburg Birstein, and Lichtenstein—the duke of Ahremberg, and the count of Leyen—being desirous to secure through proper stipulations the internal and external peace of southern Germany, which, as experience for a long period and recently has shewn, can derive no kind of guarantee from the existing German constitution, have appointed to be their plenipotentiaries to this effect: namely his majesty the emperor of the French, Charles Maurice Talleyrand, duke of Benevento, minister of his foreign affairs; his majesty the king of Bavaria, his minister plenipotentiary, A. Von Cetto; his majesty the king of Wirtemberg, his state minister the count of Wintzingerode; the elector arch-chancellor, his ambassador extraordinary the count of Beust; the elector of Baden, his cabinet minister the baron of Reitzenstein; his imperial highness the duke of Berg, baron Von Schele: the landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, his ambassador extraordinary baron Von Pappenheim; the princes of Nassau Weilburg and Usingen, baron Von Gagern; the princes of Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Siegmaringen, major Von Fischer; the prince of Isenburg Birstein his privy councellor m. Von Gretzen; the duke of Ahremberg, and the count of Leyen, mr. Durand St. André—who have agreed upon the following articles:

ART. I. The states of the contracting princes (enumerated as in the preamble) shall be for ever separated from the Germanic body, and united by a particular confederation, under the designation of 'The confederated states of the empire.'

II. All the laws of the empire, by which they have been hitherto bound, shall be in future null and without force, with the exception of the statutes relative to debts determined in the recess of the deputation of 1803, and

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in the paragraph upon the navigation to be funded upon the ſhipping tolls, which ſtatutes ſhall remain in full vigour and execution.

III. Each of the contracting princes renounces ſuch of his titles as refer to his connection with the German empire, and they will on the 1ſt of Auguſt declare their entire ſeparation from it.

IV. The elector arch-chancellor ſhall take the title of prince primate and moſt eminent highneſs (given in French alteſſe eminentiſſime), which title ſhall convey no prerogative derogatory to the entire ſovereignty which every one of the contracting princes ſhall enjoy.

V. The elector of Baden, the duke of Berg, and the landgrave of Heſſe Darmſtadt, ſhall take the titles of grand dukes, and enjoy the rights, honours, and prerogatives belonging to the kingly dignity. Their rank and precedence ſhall be in the ſame order as they are mentioned in art. 1. The chief of the houſes of Naſſau ſhall take the title of duke, and the count of Leyen that of prince.

VI. The affairs of the confederation ſhall be diſcuſſed in a congreſs of the union (diète) whoſe place of ſitting ſhall be in Frankfort, and the congreſs ſhall be divided into two colleges, the kings and the princes.

VII. The members of the league muſt be independent of every foreign power. They cannot in any wiſe enter into any other ſervice, but that of the ſtates of the confederation and its allies.—Thoſe who have been hitherto in the ſervice of any foreign power, and chuſe to adhere to it, ſhall abdicate their principality in favour of one of their children.

VIII. Should any of the ſaid princes be diſpoſed to alienate the whole or any part of his ſovereignty, he can only do it in favour of the confederates.

IX. All diſputes which may ariſe among the members of the league ſhall be ſettled in the aſſembly at Frankfort.

X. In this the prince primate ſhall preſide, and when it ſhall happen that the two colleges have to deliberate upon any ſubject, he ſhall then preſide in the college of kings, and the duke of Naſſau in that of the princes.

XI. The time when the congreſs of the league, or either of the colleges, ſhall have particularly to aſſemble, the manner of the convocation, the ſubjects upon which they may have to deliberate, the manner of forming their concluſions, and putting them in execution, ſhall be determined in a fundamental ſtatute, which the prince primate ſhall give in propoſition, within a month after the notification preſented at Ratiſbon. This ſtatute ſhall be approved of by the confederated ſtates; this ſtatute ſhall alſo regulate the reſpective rank of the members of the college of princes.

XII. The emperor ſhall be proclaimed protector of the confederation. On the demiſe of the primate, he ſhall, in ſuch quality, as often name the ſucceſſor.

XIII. His majeſty the king of Bavaria cedes to the king of Wirtemberg the lordſhip of Wiſenſteig, and renounces the rights which he might have upon Weiblingen, on account of Burgau.

XIV. His majeſty the king of Wirtemberg makes over to the grand duke of Berg the county of Bondorff, Breunlingen, and Villingen, the part of the territory of the latter city, which lies on the right bank of the Brigoetx, and the city of Tuttlingen, with the manor of the ſame name belonging to it on the right bank of the Danube.

XV. The grand duke of Baden cedes to the king of Wirtemberg the city and territory of Biebrach, with their dependencies.

XVI. The duke of Naſſau cedes to the grand duke of Berg the city of Deutz and its territory.

XVII. His majeſty the king of Bavaria ſhall unite to his ſtates the city and territory of Nuremberg, and

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the Tentonic comitials of Rohr and Waldſtetten.

XVIII. His majeſty the king of Wirtemberg ſhall receive the lordſhip of Weiſſenſteig, the city and territory of Biebrach, with their independencies, the cities of Waldſee and Schettingen, the comitial lands of Karpfenburg; Laucheim, and Alchhauſen, with the exception of the lordſhip of Hohenfeld and the abbey of Weiblingen.

XIX. The grand duke of Baden ſhall receive the lordſhip of Bonndorff, the cities of Vreulingen, Villingen, and Tuttlingen, the parts of their territories which are given to him in art. XIV. and along with theſe the comitials of Bolken and Freyburg.

XX. The grand duke of Berg ſhall receive the city and territory of Deutz, the city and manor of Koningſwinter, and the manor of Wiſtich, as ceded by the duke of Naſſau.

XXI. The grand duke of Darmſtadt ſhall unite to his ſtates the burgraviat of Friedberg, taking to himſelf the ſovereignty only during the lifetime of the preſent poſſeſſor, and the whole at his death.

XXII. The prince primate ſhall take poſſeſſion of the city of Frankfort on the Maine and its territory, as his ſovereign property.

XXIII. The prince of Hohenzollern Seigmaringen ſhall receive as his ſovereign property the lordſhips of Aſchberg and Hohenfels, depending on the comitial of Alchhauſen, the convents of Kloſterwald and Haltzthal, and the ſovereignty over the imperial equeſtrian eſtates that lie in his dominions, and in the territory to the north of the Danube, wherever his ſovereignty extends; namely, the lordſhips of Gamerdingen and Hottingen,

XXIV. The members of the confederation ſhall exerciſe all the rights of ſovereignty henceforward as follow:

His majeſty the king of Bavaria over the principality of Schwartzenberg, the county of Caſtell, the lordſhips of Speinfeld and Wiſſenbeid, the dependencies of the principality of Hohenlohe, which are included in the margraviate of Anſpach, and the territory of Rothenburg, namely, the great manors of Schillingsfurſt and Kirchberg, the county of Sternſtein, the principality of Oettingen, the poſſeſſions of the prince of La Tour to the north of the principality of Neuberg, the county of Edelſtetten, the poſſeſſions of the prince and of the count of Fugger, the burgraviat of Winteriedden; laſtly, the lordſhips of Buxheim and Tannhanſein, and over the entire of the highway from Memmingen to Lindau.

His majeſty the king of Wirtemberg, over the poſſeſſions of the prince and count of Truchſes Waldburg, the countries of Baindt, Egloff Guttenzell, Hechbach, Yſuy, Koenigſek Aullendorff, Ochſenhauſen, Roth, Schuſſenried, and Weiſſenau, the lordſhips of Mietingen and Sunningen, New Ravenſburg, Thanheim, Warthauſen, and Weingarten, with the exception of the lordſhip of Haguenau; the poſſeſſions of the prince of Thurn, with the exception of thoſe not mentioned above; the lordſhip of Straſsburg, and the manor of Oſtraiz, the lordſhips of Gundelfingen and Neuſſen, the parts of the county of Limburg Gaildorf which his majeſty does not poſſeſs, all the unalienated poſſeſſions of the princes of Hohenlohe, and over a part of the manor formerly belonging to Mentz, Krautheim, on the left bank of the Jazt.

The grand duke of Baden over the principality of Feurſtenberg (with the exception of the lordſhips of Gundelfingen and Neuſſen); alſo over Trochtelfingen, Jungenau, and the part of the manor of Moeſkirch, which lies on the left bank of the Danube, over the lordſhip of Hagenau, county of Thuengen, landgraviat Klettgau, manors Neidenau and Billigheim, principality of Leiningen, the poſſeſſions of Lowenſtein Wertheim, upon the left bank of the Maine (with the exception of the county of Lowenſtein), and the lordſhips of Haibach, Bronnberg, and Habitzheim; and laſtly over the poſ-

ſeſſions of the princes of Salm-Reiferſcheid Krautheim, to the north of the Jaxt.

The grand duke of Berg over the lordſhips of Lymburg-Styrum, Brugg, Hardenberg, Gimborn, and Neuſtadt, Wildenberg; the counties of Homburg, Bentheim, Steinfurt, and Horſtmarn, the poſſeſſions of the duke of Looz, the counties of Siegen, Dillenburg (the manors of Werheim and Burgach excepted), over Stadamar, the lordſhips Weſterburg, Schadeck, and Beilſtein, and the, properly ſo called, part of Runkel, on the right bank of the Lahn. In order to eſtabliſh a communication between Cleves and the above named poſſeſſions, the grand duke ſhall have a free paſſage through the ſtates of the prince of Salm.

His highneſs the grand duke of Darmſtadt over the lordſhips of Breuberg, Haibach, the manor of Habizheim, county of Erbach, lordſhip of Hienſtadt, a part of the county of Kodigſheim, which is poſſeſſed by the prince of Stollberg Gedern; over the poſſeſſions of the baron of Reidefel, that are included in, or lie contiguous to, his ſtates, namely, the juriſdictions of Lauſerbach, Stockhauſen, Mort and Truenſtein, the poſſeſſions of the princes and counts of Solms in Weterrau, excluſive of the manors of Hohen-Solms, Braunfels, and Greifenſtein; laſtly, the counties Wittgenſtein and Berleberg, and the manor of Heſſen-Homburg, which is in poſſeſſion of the line of that name.

His moſt ſerene eminence *(durchlauchtige eminenz)* the prince primate, over the poſſeſſions of the princes and counts of Lowenſtein Wertheim, on the right bank of the Maine, and over the county of Rheineck.

Naſſau Uſingen, and Naſſau Weilburg, over the manors of Dierfdorf, Altenweid, Neunburg, and the part of the county of Daffenburg, which belongs to the prince of Wied-Runkel, over the counties of Neuweid and Holzapfel, the lordſhip of Schomburg, the county of Diez and its dependencies; over that part of the village of Metzfelden which appertains to the prince of Naſſau Fulda, the manors of Werhem and Baibach, that part of the lordſhip of Runkel ſituate on the left bank of the Lahn, over the knightdoms of Krauſberg; and laſtly over the manors of Solms Braunfels, Hohen Solms and Greifenſtein.

The prince of Hohenzollern-Seigmaringen over Trochtelſingen, Jungenan, Straſburg, Manor Oſtrach, and the part of the lordſhip of Moeſkirch which lies on the left bank of the Danube.

Salm Kyrburg over the lordſhip of Gehmen.

Iſenburg-Burſtein over the poſſeſſions of the count of Iſenburg Budingen, Wechterſbach, and Mehrholz, without any pretenſions on the part of the branch in the preſent poſſeſſion being urged againſt him.

Altremberg over the county of Dulmen.

XXV. The members of the confederation ſhall take the ſovereignty of the imperial knightdoms included within their boundaries. Such of theſe lands as lie between the ſtates of two of the confederates. ſhall be with reſpect to the ſovereignty partitioned as exactly as poſſible between them, that no miſunderſtanding with reſpect to the ſovereignty may ariſe.

XXVI. The rights of ſovereignty conſiſt in exerciſing the legiſlation, ſuperior juriſdiction, adminiſtration of juſtice, military conſcription or recruiting, and levying taxes.

XXVII. The preſent reigning princes or counts ſhall enjoy as patrimonial or private property all the domains they at preſent occupy, as well as all the rights of manor and entail that do not eſſentially appertain to the ſovereignty; namely, the right of ſuperior and inferior adminiſtration of juſtice in common and criminal caſes, tenths, patronage, and other rights, with the revenues therefrom accruing. Their domains and chattles, as far as relates to the taxes, ſhall be annexed to the prince of that houſe under whoſe ſovereignty they come; or if no prince of the houſe be in poſſeſſion of immoveable property, in that caſe they ſhall be

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put upon an equality with the domains of princes of the moſt privileged claſs. Theſe domains cannot be ſold or given to any prince out of the confederation, without being firſt offered to the prince under whoſe ſovereignty they are placed.

XXVIII. In penal caſes the now reigning princes and counts, and their heirs, ſhall preſerve their preſent privileges of trial. They ſhall be tried by their peers. Their fortune ſhall not in any event be confiſcated, but the revenues may, during the life-time of the criminal, be ſequeſtrated.

XXIX. The confederate ſtates ſhall contribute to the payment of the debts of their circle, as well for their old as their new poſſeſſions. The debts of the circle of Suabia ſhall be put to the account of the kings of Bavaria and Wirtemberg, the grand duke of Baden, the princes of Hohenzollern, Hechingen, and Seigmaringen, the prince of Lichtenſtein, and prince of Leyen, in proportion to their reſpective poſſeſſions in Suabia.

XXX. The proper debts of a prince or count who falls under the ſovereignty of another ſtate, ſhall be defrayed by the ſaid ſtate conjointly with the now reigning prince, in the proportion of the revenues which that ſtate ſhall require, and of the part which by the preſent treaty is allotted to attach to the attributes of the preſent ſovereigns.

XXXI. The preſent reigning princes or counts may determine the place of their reſidence where they will.—Where they reſide in the dominions of a member or ally of the confederation, or in any of the poſſeſſions which they hold out of the territory of the confederation, they may draw their rents or capitals without paying any tax whatever upon them.

XXXII. Thoſe perſons who hold places in the adminiſtration of the countries which hereby come under the ſovereignty of the confederates, and who ſhall not be retained by the new ſovereign, ſhall receive a penſion according to the ſituation they have held.

XXXIII. The members of military or religious orders who ſhall loſe their incomes, or whoſe common property ſhall be ſecuriſed, ſhall receive during life a yearly ſtipend proportioned to their former income, their dignity, and their age, and which ſhall be ſecured upon the goods of the revenues, of which they were in the enjoyment.

XXXIV. The confederates renounce reciprocally, for themſelves and their poſterity, all claims which they might have upon the poſſeſſions of other members of the confederation, the eventual right of ſucceſſion alone excepted, and this only in the event of the family having died out, which now is in poſſeſſion of the territories and objects to which ſuch a right might be advanced.

XXXV. Between the emperor of the French and the confederated ſtates, federatively and individually, there ſhall be an alliance, by virtue of which every continental war in which one or either parties ſhall be engaged ſhall be common to all.

XXXVI. In the event of any foreign or neighbouring power making preparations for war, the contracting parties, in order to prevent ſurpriſe, ſhall, upon the requiſition of the miniſter of one of them at the aſſembly of the league in Frankfort, arm alſo.—And as the contingent of the allies is ſubdivided into four parts, the aſſembly ſhall decide how many of theſe ſhall be called into activity. The armament, however, ſhall only take place upon the ſummons of the emperor to each of the contracting parties.

XXXVII. His majeſty the king of Bavaria binds himſelf to fortify Augſburg and Lindau; in the firſt of theſe places to form and maintain artillery eſtabliſhments, and in the ſecond to keep a quantity of muſkets and ammunition ſufficient for a reſerve, as well as a baking eſtabliſhment at Augſburg, ſufficient to ſupply the armies without delay in the event of war.

XXXVIII. The contingent of each is determined as follows:

France

France - -	200,000 men
Bavaria - -	30,000
Wirtemberg - -	12,000
Baden - - -	8000
Berg - - -	5000
Darmſtadt - -	4000
Naſſau, Hohenzollern, and others - -	4000

XXXIX. The contracting parties will admit of the acceſſion of other German princes and ſtates, in all caſes where the union with the confederation may be found conſiſtent with the general intereſt.

XL. The ratification of the preſent treaty ſhall be changed between the contracting parties, on the 25th of July, at Munich.

Done at Paris, July 12, 1806.

The Reſignation of the High Office of Emperor of Germany, by Francis, Emperor of Auſtria.

Vienna, Auguſt 7.

WE, FRANCIS SECOND, &c.

Since the peace of Preſburg all our attention and all our care have been employed to fulfil with ſcrupulous fidelity all the engagements contracted by that treaty, to preſerve to our ſubjects the happineſs of peace, to conſolidate every where the amicable relations happily re-eſtabliſhed, waiting to diſcover whether the changes cauſed by the peace would permit us to perform our important duties, as chief of the Germanic empire, conformably to the capitulation of election.

The conſequences, however, which enſued from ſome articles of the treaty of Preſburg, immediately after its publication, and which ſtill exiſt, and thoſe events generally known, which have ſince taken place in the Germanic empire, have convinced us that it will be impoſſible, under theſe circumſtances, to continue the obligations contracted by the capitulation of election; and even if, in reflecting on theſe political relations, it were poſſible to imagine a change of affairs, the convention of the 12th of July, ſigned at Paris, and ratified by the contracting parties, relative to an entire ſeparation of ſeveral conſiderable ſtates of the empire, and their peculiar confederation, has entirely deſtroyed every ſuch hope.

Being thus convinced of the impoſſibility of being any longer enabled to fulfil the duties of our imperial functions, we owe it to our principles and to our duty, to renounce a crown which was only valuable in our eyes whilſt we were able to enjoy the confidence of the electors, princes, and other ſtates of the Germanic empire, and to perform the duties which were impoſed upon us. We declare, therefore, by theſe preſents, that we, conſidering as diſſolved the ties which have hitherto attached us to the ſtates of the Germanic empire; that we, conſidering as extinguiſhed by the confederation of the ſtates of the Rhine, the charge in chief of the empire; and that we, conſidering ourſelves thus acquitted of all our duties towards the Germanic empire, do reſign the imperial crown and the imperial government. We abſolve, at the ſame time, the electors, princes, and ſtates, and all that belong to the empire, particularly the members of the ſupreme tribunal, and other magiſtrates of the empire, from thoſe duties by which they were united to us as the legal chief of the empire, according to the conſtitution.

We alſo abſolve all our German provinces and ſtates of the empire from their reciprocal duties towards the Germanic empire: and we deſire, in incorporating them with our Auſtrian ſtates as emperors of Auſtria, and in preſerving them in thoſe amicable relations ſubſiſting with the neighbouring powers and ſtates, that they ſhould attain that height of proſperity and happineſs which is the end of all our deſires and the object of our deareſt wiſhes.

Done at our reſidence, under our imperial ſeal. FRANCIS.

Vienna, 6th of Auguſt, 1806.

WE, FRANCIS SECOND, &c.

In abdicating the imperial government of the empire, We, conſidering it as the laſt effort of our care, and as an abſolute duty, do expreſs thus publicly a deſire equally reaſonable and juſt,

juſt, that the perſons who have hitherto been employed in the adminiſtration of juſtice, and in diplomatic and other affairs, for the good of the whole empire, and for the ſervice of the chief of the empire, ſhould be ſuitably provided for.

The care which all the ſtates of the empire took of thoſe perſons who loſt their places by the affair of the indemnity in 1802, induces us to hope that the ſame ſentiments of juſtice will be extended to thoſe individuals who have hitherto been employed in the general ſervice, who have been choſen in all parts of the Germanic empire, and many of whom have quitted other profitable places, looking forward to an honourable ſubſiſtence for life, and which ſhould not be wanting to them on account of their fidelity, and the integrity and capacity with which they have executed their functions.

We have, therefore, taken the reſolution of preſerving to thoſe of our imperial ſervants, who have hitherto drawn their ſalaries from our chamber, the ſame appointments, reſerving to ourſelves to place them in employments in the ſervice of our hereditary ſtates; and we hope, with ſo much the more confidence, that the electors, princes, and ſtates, will provide for the imperial chamber of juſtice of the empire, and the chancellerie of the chamber of juſtice, by charging themſelves voluntarily with this expence, as it will be trifling in amount, and will diminiſh every year.

As to the chancellerie of the aulic council of the empire, the funds deſtined for its ſupport will be employed to provide for the wants of thoſe individuals who have hitherto drawn from thence their ſalaries, this will ſerve them until other meaſures may be taken.

Done in our capital and reſidence of Vienna, under our imperial ſeal, the 6th of Auguſt, 1806. FRANCIS.

ITALY.

That gallant and enterpriſing officer ſir Sidney Smith, a man whoſe genius and activity particularly qualify him to command againſt ſuch an enemy as the French, having taken the command of the Britiſh ſquadron on the coaſts of Naples, has commenced his operations, and ſent home a detailed account of them in a copy of the following intereſting letter to admiral lord Collingwood, commander in chief on the Mediterranean ſtation.

'*Pompee, at anchor off Scalea, May* 24, 1806.

'MY LORD,

'I arrived at Palermo in the Pompee, on the 21ſt of laſt month, and took on me the command of the ſquadron your lordſhip had done me the honour to place under my orders. I found things in the ſtate that may well be imagined on the government being diſplaced from its capital, with the loſs of one of its two kingdoms, and the diſperſion of the army aſſembled in Calabria. The judicious arrangement made by captain Sotheron of the ſhips under his orders, and the poſition of the Britiſh army under ſir James Stuart at Meſſina, had however prevented further miſchief.

'I had the ſatisfaction of learning that Gaeta ſtill held out, although as yet without ſuccour, from a miſtaken idea, much too prevalent, that the progreſs of the French armies is irreſiſtible. It was my firſt care to ſee that the neceſſary ſupplies ſhould be conveyed to the governor. I had the inexpreſſible ſatisfaction of conveying the moſt eſſential articles to Gaeta, and of communicating to his ſerene highneſs the governor (on the Breach Battery which he never quits), the aſſurance of further ſupport to any extent within my power, for the maintenance of that important fortreſs, hitherto ſo long preſerved by his intrepidity and example. Things wore a new aſpect immediately on the arrival of the ammunition: the redoubled fire of the enemy with red-hot ſhot in the Mole (being anſwered with redoubled vigour), did not prevent the landing of every thing we had brought, together with four of the Excellent's lower deck guns, to anſwer their galling fire, which bore directly on the landing place. A ſecond convoy with the Intrepid,

trepid, placed the garriſon beyond the immediate want of any thing eſſential, and the enemy, from advancing his neareſt approaches within two hundred and fifty yards, was reduced to the defenſive in a degree, dreading one of thoſe ſorties which the prince of Heſſe had already ſhewn him his garriſon was equal to, and which was become a much ſafer operation, now that the flanking fire of eight Neapolitan gun-boats I had brought with me, in addition to four his highneſs had already uſed ſucceſsfully would cover it, even to the enemy's trenches. Arrangements were put in a train for this purpoſe, and, according to a wiſe ſuggeſtion of his ſerene highneſs, meaſures were taken for the embarkation of a ſmall party from the garriſon to land in the rear of the enemy's batteries to the northward.

'I confided the execution of the naval part of this arrangement to captain Richardſon, of his majeſty's ſhip Juno, putting the Neapolitan frigate and gun boats under his orders. His ſerene highneſs, poſſeſſing the experience of European warfare, and a moſt firm mind, having no occaſion for further aid on the ſpot, I felt I could quit the garriſon without apprehenſion for its ſafety in ſuch hands, with the preſent means of defence, and that I could beſt co-operate with him by drawing ſome of the attacking forces off for the defence of Naples. I accordingly proceeded thither with the line of battle ſhips, Pompee, Excellent, Athenienne, and Intrepid. The enemy's apprehenſion of attack occaſioned them to convey ſome of the battering train from the trenches before Gaeta to Naples. The city was illuminated on account of Joſeph Bonaparte proclaiming himſelf king of the Two Sicilies! The junction of the Eagle made us five ſail of the line, and it would have been eaſy for their fire to have interrupted this ceremony and ſhew of feſtivity; but I conſidered that the unfortunate inhabitants had evil enough on them; that the reſtoration of the capital to its lawful ſovereign its fugitive inhabitants would be no gratification if it ſhould be found a heap of ruins, aſhes, and bones; and that, as I had no force to land and keep order, in caſe of the French army retiring to the fortreſſes, I ſhould leave an opulent city a prey to the licentious part of the community, who would not fail to profit by the confuſion the flames would occaſion. Not a gun was fired. But no ſuch conſideration operated on my mind to prevent me diſlodging the French garriſon from the iſland of Capri, which, from its ſituation, protecting the coaſting communication ſouthward, was a great object for the enemy to keep, and by ſo much one for me to wreſt from him. I accordingly ſummoned the French commandant to ſurrender; on his non-acquieſcence, I directed captain Rowley, in his majeſty's ſhip Eagle, to cover the landing of marines and boats' crews, and cauſed an attack to be made under his orders. That brave officer placed his ſhip judiciouſly, nor did he open his fire till ſhe was ſecured, and his diſtance marked by the effect of muſquetry on his quarter-deck, where the firſt lieutenant, James Crawley, fell wounded, and a ſeaman was killed. Although captain Rowley regretted much the ſervices of that meritorious officer in ſuch a critical moment, he has ſince recovered.

'An hour's fire from both decks of the Eagle, (between nine and ten o'clock,) with that of two Neapolitan mortar boats under an active officer, lieutenant Rivers, drove the enemy from the vineyards within their walls. The marines were landed, and gallantly led by captain Bruce; the ſeamen, in like manner, under lieutenant Morrell, of the Eagle, and lieutenant Redding, of the Pompee, mounted the ſteps, (for ſuch was their road,) headed by the officers, neareſt to the narrow paſs, by which alone they could aſcend. Lieutenant Carroll had thus an opportunity of particularly diſtinguiſhing himſelf. Captain Stannus commanding the Athenienne's marines, gallantly preſſing forward, gained the heights, and the French commandant fell by his hand. This event being known, the enemy beat a

parley:

parley: a letter from the second in command claimed the terms offered, but being dated the 12th after midnight, some difficulty occurred, my limitation as to time being precise; but on the assurance that the drum beat before twelve, the capitulation was signed, and the garrison allowed to march out and pass over to Naples with every honour of war, after the interment of their former brave commander with due respect. We thus became masters of this important post. The enemy not having been allowed time to bring two pieces of heavy cannon, with their ammunition, to Capri, the boat containing them, together with a boat loaded with timber for the construction of gun-boats at Castel-lamare, took refuge at Massa, on the main land opposite to the island, where the guard had hauled the whole upon the beach, I detached the two mortar-boats, and a Gaeta privateer, under the orders of lieutenants Baliverne and Rivera, to bring them off, sending only mr. Williams, midshipman of the Pompee, from the squadron, on purpose to let the Neapolitans have the credit of the action, which they fairly obtained; for, after dislodging the enemy from a strong tower, they not only brought off the boats and two thirty five pounders, but the powder (twenty barrels,) from the magazine of the tower, before the enemy assembled in force.

'The projected sorties took place on the 13th and 15th, in the morning, in a manner to reflect the highest credit on the part of the garrison and naval force employed. The covering fire from the fleet was judiciously directed by captains Richardson and Vicuna, whose conduct on this whole service merits my warmest approbation.

'On the 19th ult. the boats of the Pompee, under lieutenant Beancroft, brought out a merchant vessel from Scalvitra, near Salerno, although protected by a heavy fire of musketry. That officer and mr. Sterling distinguished themselves much. The enemy are endeavouring to establish a land-carriage there to Naples.

'On the 23d, obtaining intelligence that the enemy had two 36-pounders in a small vessel on the beach at Sealea, I sent the Pompee's boats in for them; but the French troops were too well posted in the houses of the town for them to succeed without the cover of the ship. I accordingly stood in with the Pompee; sent a message to the inhabitants to withdraw; which being done, a few of the Pompee's lower-deck guns cleared the town and neighbouring hills, while the launch, commanded by lieutenant Mouraylian, with lieutenant Oats, of the marines, and mr. Williams, drove the French, with their armed adherents, from the guns, and took possession of the castle and of them. Finding, on my landing, that the town was tenable against any force the enemy could bring against me from the nearest garrison in a given time, I took post with the marines, and under cover of their position, by the extreme exertions of lieutenant Carroll, mr. Ives, master, and the petty officers and boats' crews, the guns were conveyed to the Pompee, with twenty-two barrels of powder.

'I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) 'W. Sidney Smith.'

Gaeta, after a gallant and glorious defence by the prince of Hesse Philipstal, has been forced to surrender, after its commander had been severely wounded, and after two practicable breaches had been made in the walls. Marshel Massena commanded the besieging army; and on their arrival from Gaeta at Naples, the new king issued the following proclamation.

'Soldiers!

'Gaeta has capitulated after the trenches had been opened for three months, and twelve days after the commencement of a vigorous bombardment. That fortress, defended on three sides by the sea, and only connected with the land by an isthmus of 300 toises in breadth, was defended by a garrison of 9000 men, supported by an English fleet, and the cannoneers, as well as artillery, were frequently renewed upon the ramparts. Two breaches were effected by our brave troops;

troops; all waited with impatience the ſignal for the aſſault; but the enemy, calling to their mind the impetuous valour of the French, ſurrendered the place. The artillery, and numerous garriſon of Gaeta, its ſtrong poſition, the unwholeſome air which the beſiegers breathed, could not ſhake their courage. The emperor will learn with pleaſure your efforts and your courage.——Marſhal Maſſena has beſieged Gaeta with the ſame courage that he formerly defended Genoa. The boldneſs with which the works of the ſiege were urged on, does no leſs honour to the corps of engineers, than to the ſoldiers who executed thoſe works under the ſevereſt fire, to which our artillery made no return, but when it was in a condition to deſtroy the ramparts of the enemy, or to make a breach.

'JOSEPH.'

SPAIN.

Inaſmuch, as to project and effect the overthrow of empires is at the preſent era the buſineſs of a ſimple arrangement, the deſtinies of his ancient kingdom, and of its neighbour Portugal, is underſtood to be about to undergo a change. Some provinces are to be united to the territory of France, others are to be erected into a ſeparate government, and what remains of Spain is to be united with Portugal, and to form the future Spaniſh monarchy. To add to theſe political wonders, it is ſaid that the court of Portugal will remove it ſeat of government to the Brazils, and erect a new empire in South America!

BIRTH.

AT Stephen's-green, the lady of brigade major Watts, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MR. Nicholas White, of Robert's-town, to miſs Gilligan, of Francis-ſt.—Mr. Thomas M'Donald, carpenter, of Summer-hill, to miſs Eſther Tomlin, of Little Strand ſtreet—Mr. John Harriſon, of Dromore, to miſs Martin, daughter of mr. John Martin, of Belfaſt—Patrick Plunket, of Braggaſtown, county Meath, eſq. to miſs Ennis, of Clariſtown, county Meath—Mr. Thomas Baily, of Ball's bridge, to miſs Mary Ennis, of Little Mary-ſtreet—Mr. Edward Ryan, to miſs Madden, of the Merchant's quay —— Patterſon Saunders, eſq. of Dundee, to miſs Mary Lamphire Tandy, of Charlemont-ſtreet, in this city—By ſpecial licenſe, George Robert Daniel, eſq. barriſter at law, to miſs Smyth, eldeſt daughter of Henry Smyth, of Harcourt-ſtreet, eſq.—At Carrigtowhill church (Cork), by the rev. Michael Becher, Savage French, eſq. to miſs Clotilda Elizabeth Dring, of Rock-grove—At St. Peter's church, Cork, Alexander Stewart, eſq. purſer to his majeſty's ſhip La Topaze, to mrs. Ardouin, relict of the late Peter Ardouin, eſq.—Mr. Geo. Armſtrong, of Aungier-ſtreet, to miſs Farrell, of St. Paul's Church Walk.—Mr. John Field, of Cloumel, merchant, to miſs Mary Ann O'Neil, daughter to M. P. O'Neil, of Youghal, merchant—Mr. Ja. Macky, of Gallagh, to miſs Macky, of Clonſquien—Mr. J. Stephenſon, of Ship-ſtreet, to miſs Leeſon, of Charlemont-ſtreet—At Tunbridge, mr. John Headlam, of London, to miſs Ann Slade, of Hendon, ſecond daughter of the late John Slade, eſq. of Hillſborough, Ireland—Joſeph Dickinſon, eſq. of Clover-park, in the King's county, to miſs Hamilton, daughter of G. Hamilton, eſq. of Ballychriſtal, in ſaid county.

DEATHS.

AT Audeon's arch, mr. John Roark, carpenter—In Baker-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, London, after a few days illneſs, miſs A. H. Buchanan, of London—At South Shields, mrs. Mary Marſhall; and the ſame evening, her huſband. They were interred in the ſame grave—In Culpepper county, Virginia, mr. William Know—At Frederickſburg, mr. James Blair, merchant—At Peterſburgh, mr. Thos Gordon, merchant—At Cove, lieut. Williams, firſt of his majeſty's ſhip Topaze—At King ſtreet convent, mrs. Mary Molloy, relict of P. Molloy, of Gortecon, King's county, eſq.—In Fitzgibbon-ſtreet, mrs. Jameſon, wife of mr. Thomas Jameſon, and daughter of the late Thomas Black, eſq.

Mr. Tho.
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